THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. B. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

New Goods

Daily being received at the Opera House Shoe Store, 69 Fifth street.

Fair at St. Bridget's Church.

The Fair for the benefit of St. Bridget's new church, Seventh ward, will be open every night until further notice. Admission 15 cents. A splendid double set of silver mounted banners will be given to the Fire Company receiving the largest number of votes.
no14-6

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

At Murdock & Putnam's, No. 72 Fifth street; also, under the Monongahela House.

Thompson's Policy

Is to sell Toys and Brushes, of which he has the largest assortment in the city. Merchants visiting the city will find Thompson's the place to buy cheap. Call at 240 Liberty street.

The Best Fitting Shirts

That can be had in Pittsburgh, are manufactured and sold only by Murdock & Putnam, No. 72 Fifth street; also, under the Monongahela House.

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.
no14 sm—M-W-Sa

Men's and Youth's Gloves,

In extensive variety, very beautiful and desirable, at Murdock & Putnam's, No. 72 Fifth street; also, under the Monongahela House.

For Sale.

A new Brick Dwelling of twelve rooms, with a small tenement and three acres of ground, being one complete square, within a few minutes' walk of the station, in the healthful and moral town of Beaver with its high social and educational advantages. Possession given any time. Address R T. Taylor, Beaver, Pa. tf

Beautiful Furs.

The most fashionable Furs ever offered in this market, have just been received and opened for examination at the old established Fur Emporium of Charles H Paulson, No. 73 Wood street.

Cooking Stoves and Ranges.

It must be admitted that the most desirable article in every well regulated household is their kitchen stove or range. No family could dispense with both, and many use both. But only one, or the other, is necessary, if the range be one of Russell & Co.'s new and unrivalled double oven ranges, or the stove be one of their "Tri uph" bituminous coal burning cooking stoves, or one of their "Black Oak" wood burners. The "Tri umph" and the "Black Oak" have so thoroughly established their merits are conceded by everybody who ever tried them. Not a single objection has ever yet been raised against any one feature of these superior stoves, and orders for them are pouring in by every mail, while our local trade in these stoves is daily increasing. The important feature of these stoves is this—they perform all that cooking stoves are required to do, with less cost in fuel and attention than any other stoves that were ever offered in this or any other market. Bissell & Co.'s double oven ranges are equally celebrated in these respects. Call and examine them. No. 223 Liberty street.

Prepare for the Holidays.

Richard E. Breed, No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealer in China, Queens, Glass and Silver, plated ware, etc., offers to cash purchasers an extensive assortment of the most desirable goods in his line that has ever been seen in Pittsburgh. Beautiful and attractive toilet vases, etc., in great variety; splendid silver plated ware for table use, including many new and unique patterns of table cutlery direct from the best English and American manufacturers; every article in Britania and Japanese ware; superb dinner and tea sets, elaborately finished—among which will be found the latest French patterns and styles.

Furs. Furs, Furs.

Charles H. Paulson, No. 73 Wood street, offers for Ladies' and Misses' wear, the most desirable and fashionable Furs of the season of 1866 67. Hudson Bay, Mink, Sable, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Water Mink, French Sable, etc., etc., in great variety. Muffs, Capes, Berthas, Victorines, Collars, Muffs, Skating Muffs, Hoods, etc. Call and examine.

Oakland Park.

The last and great day of the season. Jennie Van, Alice and Bill, will compete on to-morrow. Fools will be sold at P. Lavery's. This will be the most exciting exhibition of the season. Jennie will be sold on the same evening at P. Lavery's. H. B. Van V——.

$30 Reward

If the Indian Herb Doctor fails to describe diseases and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation. Call at the

Office—No. 194 Liberty street, between Sixth and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fine Toilet Soaps,

In great variety, and at low prices, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place—84 Market street.

Boys' Clothing.

1,000 Suits different patterns of Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing, for the winter season, now ready for sale at the "Star of the West" Clothing Hall, corner of St. Clair and Liberty streets. Overcoats for Children from two years to seven years cannot be beaten in style, quality and prices. Call and examine for yourselves. A. Aronson, Merchant Tailor tf

Important to Millers.

We examined, yesterday, the unequalled paper sacks, for putting up wheat and buckwheat flour in small bulk of from one to fifty pounds, manufactured and sold only by Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, No. 537 Liberty street, near the Union Railway Depot. The paper sack trade has become an extensive branch of business in our midst, and the manufacturer has ever yet been able to produce sacks like those made by Messrs. Godfrey & Clark. Their sacks are positively the very best that are made in the United states. This is no boast, and Messrs. Godfrey & Clark challenge comparison. No other paper sack makers use such superior and desirable paper as they, nor can they begin to compete with them in the make of the sacks. These sacks were never known to burst. They stand any amount of handling and are sold at the same price as those made in the East, subject to the usual delays of freight. Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, manufacture, also, a superior cotton sack, designed for the same uses as their paper sacks. These sacks are admirably adapted also, for putting up flour and meal in small bulk for the trade. We cordially and unhesitatingly recommend the paper and cotton sacks manufactured by this firm, to all who require them in their business, for we are satisfied, after a careful examination, that they are the best in every detail, ever offered in this market.

Elegant Scarfs and Neck Ties.

The best and cheapest in the city, at Murdock & Putnam's, No. 72 Fifth street.

Pure Fresh Citrate of Magnesia,

Prepared every day, and sold at the lowest rates, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place

Low Priced and Good—The Emerson Piano.

To meet the wants of the great number of persons who desire to possess a piano, but do not feel able to meet the large expense of the usual rates, and yet would have only a good, substantial one, we have made a most careful examination of all the lowest priced pianos made in the United States. The result of this examination is that we have found those made by W. P. Emerson, to be the best, in every thing but price, and the cheapest good pianos that are made. They are most substant ally built, on the soundest acoustic principles; the wood is the best quality properly seasoned; the tone rich and powerful; the touch easy and elastic; each one is provided with the full iron frame, and overstring bass. They stand well in tune and wear well in every particular; this we know from actual experience. The only reason why these of the Emerson Piano, and the more costly makes, is caused by the most rigid economy in the manufacture generally, and by saving of labor on those parts, which neither effect the tone or durability. We do not pretend that the "Emerson" is the finest priced piano made; many can be bought at a less price. Such pianos we have tried and found by our own and others' experience that being so poorly made they soon give way, lose their tone, become harsh and discordant, and give no satisfaction to the owner, but are a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano any one can buy. We do not, and will not keep them for sale. Selling the "Emerson" such description of pianos as stance secured the exclusive agency for them for Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and having made special contracts for a regular weekly supply for this city and Mass., we can offer them at unusually advantageous rates. All persons desiring the best cheap piano in the market, should not fail to examine the "Emersons" before purchasing say other kind. Liberal discounts to clergymen, teachers and cash customers. Chas. C. Meller & Co., 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. eod

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.,

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea sets, and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of sufficient body to wear for a great many years. The use of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of electro-plated wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as many of the designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country. no22-eod-1m

DR. AIKEN, Oculist and Aurist, Parlors 96 and 97 Merchants' Hotel. Hours from 9 to 4. tf

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Mr. Rose, of Montreal, who is the coadjutor of Judge Johnson, of Albany, on the commission to arrange indemnities arising under the settlement of the northwestern boundary between the United States and Great Britain, arrived here this evening, and is stopping at Willard's Hotel. The King of Sardinia was suggested as the umpire of the Commission, but the British Government waived any right in the premises, and Judge B. R. Curtis, of Massachusetts, was selected. The interests of the Hudson Bay Company are involved in the decision of the Commission.

Under the decision of the Jumel will case it is understood that $85,000 is to be paid by Mr. Nelson Chase, of which $40,000 goes to the Rev. J. Howard Smith, $10,000 to the church at Lartmanville, and the various religious and charitable societies are to get the sums respectively bequeathed to them in the will, and the balance is assigned to the lawyers. The heirs at law divided among the same, and the estate passes into the possession of Mr. Chase.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1866. NO. 58.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Lengthy Cabinet Session.

A General Amnesty Probably Discussed

Sheridan on the Rio Grande.

Government Cotton Missing.

$88,000,000 Gold in the Treasury.

"Miles O'Reiley" and Other Patriots Visit the President.

Missippians to Visit Jeff. Davis.

Spooner to be Appointed Commissioner

Fenians Ready for Immediate Invasion of Canada.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Conmercial.

WASHINGTON, November 13, 1866.

Important Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet met to-day at noon, and did not adjourn until near four o'clock. It was one of the longest sessions held since the close of the war, and important matters were doubtless under consideration. The question of a declaration of general amnesty, it is believed, was among the most important subjects discussed. Every member of the Cabinet remained throughout the session.

Gen. Sheridan and Ortega.

The Government has received as yet no official advices of Gen. Sheridan's action in refusing to allow Ortega, who claims to be the constitutional President of Mexico, to cross the Rio Grande, but it fully sustains his order notifying the claimants to the Presidency of the Mexican Republic that the Administration is declining to continued recognition of President Juarez. The Government is aware of Gen. Sheridan's personal presence on the Rio Grande, and the course pursued towards Ortega is not doubted.

Jeff. Davis.

The Mississippi delegation who came on to ask for the release of Jeff. Davis, have an interview to-morrow with the President, when a request will be made that the prisoner be complied with at present. The recent extension of privileges to the prisoner it is claimed overrides the plea that he should be released because of personal suffering from close confinement.

Government Cotton.

The annual Treasury report will show that by some means the Government has lost a large amount of cotton which was turned over to it at the end of the war by the rebel authorities, but whether by the dishonesty of Treasury agents, or by other parties remains to be seen.

The Commissionership.

The *Star* of this evening says that the Western pressure for the removal of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Rollins, does not seem to be making much headway.

Gold in the Treasury.

The Government now holds eighty-eight millions of dollars in gold, deducting the amount remaining unpaid of the November interest.

Ohio Appointments.

Commissions were signed by the President to-day, for John J. Speed, Postmaster at Zanesville, and C. B. Wilson, at Finley, Ohio.

Pacific Railway Extension.

The Government Commissioners, General Simpson, Samuel R. Curtis and Wm. M. White, have been ordered by the Secretary of the Interior to repair immediately to Atchison, Kansas, to examine and report upon the second section of twenty miles of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad, being the Pacific extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Visit the President.

General Steadman had an interview with the President this evening. General Halpine, just elected Register of Nevada, and General Granger, were also at the White House to-day. Thurlow Weed also called on the President.

New Daily Paper.

A new evening daily is about to be started in this city. It will be in politics opposed to the Administration.

Astronomical.

The grand meteoric display did not come off last night, but the watchers at the National Observatory saw and marked the track of some four hundred meteors in the course of the night.

To Visit Jeff. Davis.

The Mississippi delegation have received permission from the President to visit Jeff. Davis at Fortress Monroe, and left for that purpose this afternoon.

Commissioner Rollins to be Removed.

General Steedman, and other influential Western Administration men, having thrown their influence in favor of Col. Thomas Spooner, of Ohio, for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, they claim to-night Presidential assurances of his appointment.

Attorney General Stanbery.

The Attorney General left for New York to-night on important legal Government business.

Ready for Invasion.

The Government has information that the Fenians are fully in readiness for an immediate invasion of Canada. It is not known whether a Presidential proclamation will be issued to meet it or not.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 13, 1866.
ORDER NO. 44 REVOKED.

Order No. 44, issued by Gen. Grant in July last, directs district and department commanders to arrest all persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with crimes and offenses against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, and to confine them in military custody until the proper judicial tribunals are willing and ready to try them. This order, it has been ascertained, on inquiry, has not been revoked by either the President or the Secretary of War, nor has Gen. Grant, as has been stated, done so. It is, however, known that the General has recently written a letter to Maj. General Sheridan, advising that it be not strictly enforced in Texas, where civil law still is in operation, and under its provisions the judicial tribunals are open to all complaints.

BALTIMORE.

Case of the Police Commissioners.

Decision of Judge Bartol.

Action of Governor Swan Sustained.

Order from the New Commissioners.

No Excitement in the City.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 13.—Judge Bartol has just rendered his decision in the *habeas corpus* case. He sustains the power of Governor Swann to remove the Commissioners of Police. There was great cheering in the Court room on the announcement of the decision. His decision reviewes the whole case. He says that the order of Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, that the parties be held to bail, and in default committed to keep the peace against the Police Commissioners, and not to seek to exercise any of the functions of Police Commissioners until their claim to said office should be established by the Courts, was wholly unwarranted, and that the Judge of the Criminal Court had no authority to issue such an order. He reviewed the code in regard to Police Commissioners, and decided that it gave the Governor entire power in the matter; that if in his judgment, Messrs. Woods and Hinds had been guilty of official misconduct, the law gave him power to remove them and appoint successors; that at the time Messrs. Valiant and Young were arrested, they had been truly and lawfully appointed Police Commissioners, and that, clothed with the commissions of the Governor, they were then truly in office, and empowered to discharge and exercise all the functions of the same in place of Woods and Hinds who had been removed, and had been officially notified of the removal. The action of the Governor was final, as much so as if those Commissioners had been removed by the Legislature; and from his action there could be no appeal.

Whilst the decision of Judge Bartol fully sustains the action of the Governor and condemns that of the Criminal Court, in virtually granting an injunction against Messrs. Young and Valiant, by the order issued, he discharged them from the custody in which they were held in virtue of the commitment. In such order the Judge decided that it was competent for the Criminal Court to enter upon the charge alleged against Young and Valiant of conspiracy to break the peace by forcibly taking possession of the police stations and other property, held by Messrs. Woods and Hinds. Such a charge was a criminal offense, and upon that charge they were properly held to bail. Judge Bartol said he would issue an order for the immediate discharge of Sheriff Thompson, and in the case of Messrs. Young and Valiant he discharged them from custody, and from the legal order of Judge Bond, restraining them from seeking to exercise the functions of their office as Police Commissioners, but as the other charge of conspiracy to break the peace, he would require them to enter their own recognizances to answer the charge before the proper court.

Gen. Grant is in town to attend the horse fair. He is the guest of Judge Bond.

It is supposed that the new Commissioners will at once enter upon their duties, and renew their demand upon the old Board for the surrender of police stations, &c. Messrs. Young and Valiant, on entering their office a few moments ago were cordially cheered by a crowd.

BALTIMORE, November 13.—The new Police Commissioners this afternoon served another legal notice on Messrs. Woods and Hinds requiring to surrender all property in their charge, and also notified Mayor Chapman to attend a meeting of the Board of Police, to-night, subsequently they issued the following:

COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOARD OF POLICE, }
BALTIMORE, State of Maryland, }
November 13, 1866.

The Marshal and other officers of the Police of Baltimore city, and all the members of the existing police in said city, are hereby strictly notified and required to obey all such orders that have emanated from the late Board of Police of said city since Monday evening last, or any orders that may emanate from said late Board hereafter. The undersigned, by virtue of the laws, have assumed the duties of Commissioners of Police, and there is no other authority which can lawfully act in said city. All persons failing to conform thereto are required at their peril to obey the same.

[Signed] JAMES YOUNG,
THOMAS VALIANT,
Police Commissioners.

Mayor Chapman did not accept the invitation of the new Police Commissioners to attend their meeting, but it is probable he will do so to-morrow. Marshal Carmichael and his deputy, together with the detectives belonging to the force, have responded to the summons of the new Commissioners, and Marshal Carmichael will report to the new Board of Police, to-morrow morning. The new Commissioners have intimated that it is their intention to make no any changes in the present force, except in cases of the Marshal and officers, and proposes to accept the services of all the members of the old force who are willing to do duty under them.

It is not known what course the old Board will now pursue. Whether they will accept the situation, or regard themselves as unfairly displaced, or further contest the question before the courts, is not known. Should they refuse to surrender the property, funds, &c., held by them as Commissioners, the Board will resort to a mandamus. They at present regard the affair as causes no excitement, and all parties seem disposed to regard the question to-day as a final settlement of the difficulty.

STEAMER VON PHUL BURNED.

Two Lives Lost—3,500 Bales Cotton Destroyed.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—The steamer Henry Von Phul, from St. Louis, for New Orleans, with thirty-five hundred bales of cotton aboard, was burnt above Donaldville. Two lives were lost.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Reply to the Mississippi Delegation—Davis Cannot be Released.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The Mississippi delegation has been informed that Jeff. Davis cannot be released at present, but that he will be furnished with every comfort compatible with his security.

Maryland Horse Fair.

BALTIMORE, November 13.—The Horse Fair opened this morning in this city, with a fine attendance, including many ladies. The trial of speed to-day was for Maryland horses, and there were two purses, the first of all the horses, which was won by Ned Forrest; time 2:26. The second entry was of three horses, and was won by Sleepy Davy, time 2:37. Gen. Grant will be present at the fair to-morrow, on which occasion the famous horse Dexter will be brought out.

Meeting of the Army of the Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—A meeting of the officers of the Army of the Tennessee takes place here to-morrow. Grant and Sherman will be present, as was expected, but there will be a large representation of other distinguished officers. Mozart Hall has been elaborately decorated for the occasion. A grand banquet at the Burnett House will close the proceedings.

Louisiana State Fair.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—Improved machinery and implements are arriving in large quantities to be exhibited at the great fair to be held in the Mechanics' Institute. The display is expected of superior stock of all kinds, and large numbers of fine horses from Western cities.

Man Shot in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 13.—Last night several men, whilst under the influence of liquor, got up a disturbance at a drinking house, in which a named Neelson, lately from New York, was shot by a man named Deney, and almost instantly killed.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The official vote of Delaware for Governor, gives Saulsbury, Democrat, 1,262 majority; for Congress, Nicholson, Democrat, 1,266.

The *Tribune's* Leavenworth dispatch says: Five women and children, taken captive by the Kiawa Indians, were delivered to Colonel Leavenworth at Fort Laramie last Monday.

The *Herald's* Havana correspondence of the 6th, says: The customary reception was given to the new Captain General on his arrival. His first proclamation evinces a firm and settled determination to suppress the slave trade.

In the Prize Court, New York, on Monday, Judge Betts issued a final decree of condemnation against the blockade runner Stephen Hart, captured by the United States aforeship Tuspy, in 1862. The vessel and prize money, $254,791 23, is to be divided to the officers and crew of the Tuspy.

A *World* special from Boston says: Letters from provision houses in Liverpool bring intelligence or the shipment back to the United States within the past sixty days of between five and six thousand boxes of American bacon, the sale of which on the other side of the rates current would have involved too heavy a loss to the owners.

A Washington special says: One of the morning papers here has a special telegram from Chicago, announcing that the Democracy of the State have declared for universal suffrage and the repeal of their principal organ, and call upon all their adherents in the late elections to organize under their new banner.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans special says: In view of the fact that the statement is going the rounds of the press to the effect that the President and secretary of War, deny having instructed General Sheridan not to make any arrests under General Grant's order No. 44, dated July 6th, it is but proper to state that the order, together with General Order No. 3, have both been officially revoked by instructions received through the Grand Headquarters. Had a dozen murders of late Union soldiers have recently been committed in the parish of St. Landry, they would not officially brought to the notice of General Sheridan by Governor Wells, but in consequence of the numerous appeals for protection from Union men in the South, and the show of continuing martial law is now simply a farce.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The best posted parties in Washington are of the opinion that the present negotiations will terminate in the United States establishing a protectorate over the Mexican territory.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA SCANDAL.

What the British Aristocracy Think.

The general reader is aware that an obscure Swiss paper lately insulted Queen Victoria by publishing some scandal. Mr. Harris, the representative of Her Majesty, deemed it of sufficient importance to take notice of. The result was an apology. Precisely what was published, is not given in the English papers, but it is understood to have been something pretty outrageous, and about a no less personage than John Brown, whose name has before—in polite ears, too, in England—been associated with that of the Queen, of whom he is the faithful Highland gillie or attendant. A London correspondent of the *Round Table*, after stating the above circumstances, goes on to say: "Your readers, doubtless, know that the Queen is not at present in favor among the higher classes. Our aristocracy, who have long ago reduced the crown, as far as power is concerned, to the shadowy royalty of the Mayors of the Palace or the Llama of Thibet, have the idea firmly fixed in their heads that an English sovereign's first duty is to lead what is called the fashionable world. Now, it is notorious that this is just what our Queen is at this time wholly unfitted for. Even in her husband's lifetime her extremely excitable temperament rendered her, particularly in hot summer weather, incapable of going through any kind of fatiguing ceremony. Since her loss, she has been so much worse that only quiet and retirement at her Highland residence enable her probably to escape from a worse evil than has yet befallen her. All this should entitle her to compassion; and it is certain that the mass of the people bear her no ill will. Mr Bright is constantly shocking not the working men who listen to him, but the aristocratic journals, by his respectful allusions to the Queen. In what is called here "society," disloyalty is rampant. Ridicules, which have no foundation but in "society's" intense dissatisfaction with a sovereign who has "virtually abdicated," as the *Times* says, are whispered about, and even find their way into aristocratic print. Why the literary editor of the *Lausanne Gazette* should be expected to be more loyal to our Queen than the great families of England and their newspaper organs, I do not know. As to this John Brown story (how frightfully unaristocratic it sounds!), so notorious have they made it that, when in a committee-room of the House of Commons, where I was myself present, a short time ago, a well known member, dubbing "Highland gillie," a shout of laughter in the room betrayed the idea which the audience associated with the phrase. On the part of the Mexican Republic, as constituting an indictment against Maximilian, and on that of the United States to the solution of local Mexican questions, and third, against any direct or indirect, which, in the future, may be brought upon the people of Mexico, the factional Government of Don Benito Juarez. I am satisfied that the popular feeling here is decidedly active in its support of Juarez, and that at least a strong moral influence will be exerted to settle the troubles over the river.

Canales has offered to surrender Matamoras to Taylor on condition that the latter, and certain conditions which the latter declared unworthy of notice, and said he would attack she town at early day.

Escobado had been ordered to settle the difficulty by Jesus Gonzalez, who had been for Matamoras on the 6th instant with fifteen hundred men and six pieces of artillery. It is reported that Canales has mounted have been the opposite of this. We might state that Neilson this morning had administered to him by Esq. Moore, the oath of allegiance and office.

Hon. John W. Maynard, President Judge of the Northumberland judicial district, and at one time President Judge of the Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, &c., of Allegheny county, has just returned to Easton from a tour of Europe.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The population of Athens county is estimated at twenty-five thousand.

The people of Cleveland continue to glorify themselves over their new Union Railway Depot. It is a large and beautiful building, and something to be proud of; but the Union Depot in Pittsburgh is to be completed, will outrank it in dimensions and architecture.

The Mansfield *Herald* reports the following shipments from that point on the railroad during the month of October: Hogs, 2,387; sheep, 1,236; cattle, 122; horses, 97; butter, 104,000 lbs; eggs, 1,000 bbls; green apples, 6,416 bbls; cider, 467 bbls; grain, 39 cars; wool, 8,491 lbs; seeds, 97,- 000 lbs; flour, 1,000 bbls; potatoes, 10,000 bbls; pork, 10,000 lbs; dried apples, 25,389 lbs; lumber, 21 cars; staves, 2 cars; oil, 90 bbls; merchandise, 72 cars.

The Oberlin *News* thinks that millions of bushels of green apples have been produced in Lorain county this fall. Individual farmers have dried from fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds. Ten cents is the ruling price.

Ellis K. Smith, an elderly man, reading near Gallipolis, on last Thursday, took his gun and left the house, stating that he was going to shoot a hawk. Not coming back at dinner time, some one was sent to call him, who found him dead, the charge of the gun having entered his mouth and passed out at the back of his head. He was a worthy citizen, respected by all.

Five persons broke jail on the night of the 4th instant, from the Scioto county jail at Portsmouth.

LOOKING AFTER NUMBER ONE.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* thus admonishes the business men of that city: "On the completion of the Cleveland and Mahoning Road from Youngstown to Pittsburgh, there will be a prompt and earnest effort to draw to the latter city much of the Mahoning Valley trade, which now comes to Cleveland. Our dealers will find it necessary to have an eye to this. As a matter of course, the most inviting market will secure the trade, and it will be well that our friends along the Mahoning shall be made to see and understand that Cleveland houses are determined to make it the interest of all customers to continue their business here." The merchants and business men generally, of Pittsburgh, are also to offer rare inducements for trade, and will not be slow in letting them be known when the time arrives.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

MEXICO.

ARREST OF ORTEGA.

His Protest Thereat.

Matamoras to be Attacked.

Abdication of Maximilian

Full and Interesting Particulars.

Unsuccessful Plot for His Capture.

Castelnau Snubbed by Bazaine.

Bazaine Making New Contracts for Army Supplies.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The *Herald's* Brownsville special gives the following particulars of the arrest of Ortega: The steamship St. Marys from New Orleans arrived at Brazos Santiago, on the afternoon of the 3d inst., having on board General J. G. Ortega and his suite. Immediately on their arrival they were arrested by the commanding officer at Brazos, but will be permitted to return to New Orleans should they so desire. Upon being informed of his arrest, General Ortega simply demanded a copy of the order, and submitted with dignity. A courier from some party in Mexico found in constultation with Ortega after the boat landed, has also been arrested. Ortega made a protest against his arrest, in which he refers to the guarantees under which he came—guarantees which he claims he has not violated—and claims his proper political character as the constitutional President of the Mexican Republic. He then states that he came here according to the invitation of the Mexican Republic, as constituting an indirect appeal to the Government of the United States to the solution of local Mexican questions, and third, against any direct or indirect, which, in the future, may be brought upon the people of Mexico, the factional Government of Don Benito Juarez. I am satisfied that the policy heretofore manifested here will be active in support of Juarez, and that at least a strong moral influence will be exerted to settle the troubles over the river.

Canales has offered to surrender Matamoras to Taylor on condition that the latter, and certain conditions which the latter declared unworthy of notice, and said he would attack she town at early day.

Escobado had been ordered to settle the difficulty by Jesus Gonzalez, who had been for Matamoras on the 6th instant with fifteen hundred men and six pieces of artillery. It is reported that Canales has mounted have been the opposite of this. We might state that Neilson this morning had administered to him by Esq. Moore, the oath of allegiance and office.

The *Herald's* city of Mexico correspondent says:—Maximilian's abdication was unknown until the arrival of Bazaine. The latter had met General Castelnau, but only made a passing salute, and refused to have any conference. Later it was thought he would return to the capital, but in that case Marshal Bazaine would have left Orizaba and undergaard to Vera Cruz.

General Castleman was being treated very unfeelingly by Bazaine, who is only making contracts for army supplies, and for a length of time to supply the entire French army with rations of troops. As soon as Maximilian is known to have left the country, Bazaine will declare himself dictator.

NEW YORK, November 13.—A correspondent writing from the City of Mexico under date of October 30th, gives us the following interesting incidents attending the Emperor Maximilian's departure from the capital. He says: A few days before I left the City, on his way to Orizaba, Maximilian met the Captain of the Austrian frigate lying at Vera Cruz, on his way to the Capitol. His Majesty permitted the Captain to come into the carriage, but ordered him to remain in the City but one day, and then to return direct to Vera Cruz, as he Maximilian intended to embark with him. Before quitting Chapultepec, the servants attached to the household were paid off, their baggage and personal property of His Majesty packed and prepared for removal, and some of them started to Vera Cruz, and horses, carriages, &c., were sold at auction. All was done so quietly that although the facts became known, still no one for a moment surmised that Maximilian intended to quit his empire. Even the Princess Jurisberg, who has charge of the young Prince, and has apartments at the palace, was transformed of his departure, until the day before it occurred.

Having completed his arrangements for departure, His Majesty sent for Marshal Bazaine, and informed him of his intention to abdicate the throne, and the Ministry were notified of the fact, and ordered to prepare the necessary papers for the Regent *ad interim*. His notification came like a thunder-clap upon the Cabinet, who at once refused to have anything to do with carrying out the act, but they were refused an audience on any explanation, and they unanimously resigned their portfolios, but Bazaine compelled the latter over with them, including them to retain their portfolios for the present.

At six o'clock on Sunday morning, the 20th instant, he "sprang into his saddle, and at the head of his staff and escort of 1,500 men, rode off and bade adieu to the caresses, anxieties, pleasures, and pains of the Court, which he transformed in his noble but vain endeavors to regenerate the Mexican people.

Shortly after it became known that the Emperor intended going to Orizaba. As soon as his route was known, he despatched special and trusted messengers to the commander of the Liberal forces near San Luis Potosi, and to Escobedo at Monterey, with orders for intercepting them and detaining the intended royal convoy. On the detailing of his capture, parties of two thousand strong, accompanied with a battery of light artillery, left the capital, and it was not until after the Emperor between Puebla and Pass of Malinche, that the Emperor was accorded only his usual escort, and if a plot to capture him had been taken, the Liberals could easily destroy or capture the whole party by occupying Maximilian prisoner to the mountains, force him to abdicate. So certain were the Liberals of success, that bets were offered with odds of two to one that, before the Saturday following, Maximilian would be a prisoner, but the Liberals at the North had too long a distance to traverse before reaching the point taken by the Emperor, and Porfirio Diez could not pass several French and Austrian corps which lay in his way without fighting, and consequently the scheme came to naught.

Bazaine has engaged but little in this Mexican business. Bazaine gives him to understand that the French field-marshal entertains a single side-de-camp, and treats him accordingly. Castelnau attempted to question the Marshal upon the condition of affairs, but Bazaine tartly replied that he was not there as an instructor of subordinates. To-day Bazaine is making new contracts for army supplies, and for the length of time which he considers his troops will remain even longer in Mexico.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Affairs at Yeddo—Chinese Piracy Suppressed.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from acting Rear Admiral Bell, dated United States Flagship Hartford, Yeddo Bay, August 31st. Accompanied by the Wyoming, left Hong Kong for Osaca, a treaty port, which it was stipulated should be opened on the 1st of January, 1868. As the Tycoon was believed to be opposed to its opening, the Admiral proceeded with a force for the purpose of showing these vessels, but had no occasion to use them here. Subsequently proceeded to Yokohama to English, French and Italian men-of-war. The number of armed ships of various nationalities was thirteen.

General Van Valkenburg, the American Minister, had reached Yeddo with the ratified treaty, on visiting of all the marines of the squadron. The Admiral in his dispatches says that the English Minister is accompanied wherever he appears in public at Yeddo, by a guard of his English soldiers, and that the French Minister has a guard of more than one hundred French marines. The Admiral also says as soon as some necessary squadron business is finished, he shall dispatch the Wachusett to Hong Kong, for previous destination.

No information has been received of the whereabouts of the Shenandoah, the steamship Suppy was at Kong Kong, where she was discharging a part of her coal.

The health of the crew on the Hartford continued good. The sick list on board the Wyoming had been greatly reduced, and the crew hama from forty-four to fifteen cases. The crew of the Hartford was rapidly regaining their health, after leaving the Yang-tse-kiang river.

The Admiral communicates to the Navy Department the most gratifying intelligence in connection with the British naval commander on the coast of China, for the suppression of the pirates. The total number of junks destroyed in the past twenty-two, carrying in the aggregate seventy guns. About ninety of the pirates were killed, and the others were captured after a severe conflict.

FROM HAVANA.

The New Captain General Determined to Break Up the Slave Trade.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Havana advices say that General Manzano, the new Captain General of Cuba, has issued his proclamation to the people, and addressed circulars in regard to the absolute determination to suppress the slave trade altogether, and completely root out of the land by strictly and unreservedly carrying out the law in force. It is said also that at a private interview with the French and United States Consul, His Excellency was quite vehement in his protestations, and went so far as to assure both functionaries that he would devote all his energies to so desirable and necessary work as the early and total extinction of the abominable traffic.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.—There were sales of cotton to-day at thirty-three cents.

Edward Cragmile and John M. Connelly, arrested in Gallatin county some days since, under the civil rights bill by the Freedmen's Bureau, were turned over to the United States court to-day, and held in two thousand dollars each to answer at the next term of court.

Paper Collar Case Decided.

BOSTON, November 13.—The suit in the United States Court, brought by the Union Paper Collar Company against Charles Well & Co., for infringement of letters patent, by selling unlicensed paper collars, has been decided, the defendants submitting to a decree for a perpetual injunction.

BY THE CABLE.

ELECTION RIOTS AT GENOA.

Pope to Reside at Malta if Compelled to Leave Rome.

Latest English Market Reports.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pope Consents to Reside in Malta.

LONDON, November 13.—The Pope has consented to reside in Malta, if forced to quit Rome.

Election Riots in Genoa.

Election riots have occurred in Genoa, but order was restored by the troops.

FRANCE.

Belgian Army Not at the Disposal of the Emperor.

PARIS, Monday, November 12.—The rumor that by a secret treaty the army of Belgium is placed at the disposal of the French Emperor, in the event of a war, is discredited.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday Evening, November 12.—Money market firm; Consols for money closed at 89½. Erie Railroad shares, 51¾; Illinois Central, 78; United States 5-20s, 69¼.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, November 12.—Cotton dull; sales 8,000 bales; closed at 14½@14¾.

The market for breadstuffs is firm; Corn advanced to 37 shillings for mixed Western.

THE FENIANS.

THE TRIALS AT TORONTO.

Meeting in Philadelphia.

TORONTO, November 13.—The court resumed its sittings at ten o'clock this morning, Hon. Justice Wilson presiding. Thomas School was the first placed in the dock. He manifested the most stolid indifference in the position in which he was placed. The prisoner's counsel put in an affidavit certifying that two witnesses were absent, who, it was believed, would swear that the prisoner was carried into Canada in a state of intoxication for safety against his will, and another witness who would swear that the moment the Fenians left he threw down his arms, which they had forced him to take up. The Crown allowed the affidavit, and the case was postponed.

Thomas Wiseman was put in the prisoner dock and is a man of apparently about twenty years of age. When questioned by the Clerk of the Crown he stated that he had been ready for the trial.

Mr. McKenzie—It is my intention, my Lord, to advise the prisoner to challenge the jury, but I am not prepared to go on with the case.

Hon. J. H. Cameron—You might have been ready. The trial was fixed for this day, and must go on in the absence of any proper reason for further putting off.

Mr. McKenzie—I am going to challenge the jury on the ground that they have not been sworn according to the provisions of the statute for selecting jurors and juries.

Cameron then stated at length the grounds for the challenge.

Hon. J. H. Cameron—I submit, my Lord, that under the law at present in force in this country, my learned friend has no right to challenge the jury in the manner he proposes to do.

Chief Justice, if at present in town. I should like to see him. He might have been ready. The trial was fixed for this day, and must go on in the absence of any proper reason for further putting off.

Mr. McKenzie—I am going to challenge the jury on the ground

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1866.

WISDOM FROM ADVERSITY.—REMARKABLE CHANGE OF FRONT.

The Chicago *Times*, the leading Copperhead paper of the West, the Simon Pure Democratic Pharisee exponent, of the strictest sort, proposes to give an exhibition of ground and lofty tumbling in the political arena—to commence with a most astounding and unparalleled somerset to be performed by the whole Democratic party. We give the show bill entire in another column of the COMMERCIAL this morning.

The question proposed is, "Shall the Democratic party die or live?" We answer, with whatever of consolation the reply may furnish, it shall not *die*, for it has been dead ever since it took position, six years ago, decidedly against the interest, safety and honor of the Union. Neither shall it *live*, for according to the prescription of its learned doctor, the *Times*, its *only* chance lies in *getting the ground* of the Republican party, and that is possible only by ceasing to be the Democratic party and merging in the Republican.

We give the *Times* credit for its discernment—though not much for its integrity—in the course which it proposes. It is a plain case, that "never before has the Democratic party encountered events so seriously affecting its future vitality," but it is not quite so plain how, if its numbers are undiminished, it could be so badly beaten, as it has been, on a great national issue. But it shows a sad lack both of pluck and honesty to do what the *Times* proposes, that is, to give up opinions which they believed and still believe "wholly right," and adopt those of the opposition which they believe "wholly wrong." While we give the *Times* and its fraction credit for a little wisdom, in its proposition, we must still say, it has been rather slow in coming to it, and we must further say, it might have made less exposure of its unblushing dishonesty, or have, at least, accompanied it with some little show of repentance. It takes square ground for negro suffrage—supposing that to be the charm that has given the Republican party its success—and, wonderful to tell, expects to "kill the worst political party that ever existed on the globe"—such is its emphatic and complimentary language—by the simple process of adopting its principles, and taking what is supposed to be its precise grounds.

The blame of the late inglorious defeat of the Democratic party is charged upon ANDREW JOHNSON—poor ANDREW, we were going to say, who has had a hard time of it since he fell into the company of his Democratic flatterers. And the first step in the programme offered by the *Times*, is to cut loose from the "hybrid concern"—meaning, we suppose, the Conservative organization, which the *Times* justly says has fallen into "public contempt." We could but think that the bolting two factions, dramatically combined at Philadelphia on the 14th of August, have come to understand each other at about the same moment, and very appropriately at once to commence the process of kicking each other down stairs—as a becoming sequel to the hugging scene of the above date. Both factions have discovered rather late in the day for such well informed parties, that "hybrids" do not breed and multiply. In our Monday's COMMERCIAL, we recognized the longing looks of those disappointed and consolate factions toward its staunch old friend the Republican party, and now, we behold, not without some surprise, the other, a hereditary enemy, looking wistfully and woefully in the same direction.

But we must, in candor to our disheartened Chicago contemporary and the party that it represents, suggest that its programme is not free from difficulties. If by hitching teams with ANDREW JOHNSON, they could not turn the current of public opinion up stream, they have still less chance of success in their present project. In the first place, the flattering game so unhappily successful for a time with the President, is played out. Secondly, the experiment has proved that the Democratic party has earned a name and fame, with the loyal people of the United States, that is heavy enough to sink any organization that might embody it. Third, if consistency was of any account with them, they ought to blush at the proposition made, which is, according to the *Times*, to abandon Mr. JOHNSON and his policy which they "still believe to be wholly right," and, for the sake of party ascendency—party above everything, being the motive shamelessly avowed—to take principles which they still believe to be wholly wrong and to assume the very position of a party which they affirm to be the worst on the globe. If negro suffrage is to be the talisman of success, as the *Times* anticipates, the past record of the Democrats on that point and on all points relating to the negro, will doom them, whatever their professions, to endless infamy. But, fourthly, the grand difficulty of the *Times's* wild project lies with the Republicans themselves. They are not in the forlorn condition of the Democratic party; looking about for some strong and winning side—their chief praise being the salvation of the Union. And they have seen enough of hybridising, as carried on by the Democratic party both with Northern and Southern stock, to be satisfied with the maintenance of the pure, loyal Union breed and blood.

THE COMING DELUGE.

Prince METTERNICH—the great Austrian apostle of retrogressive despotism—looking at the seething cauldron of European politics and the development of the revolutionary element, said, shortly before his death, "After me, the Deluge." He meant that as soon as the levee of military and ecclesiastical repression, which he had raised against the popular tide, should no longer be sustained by himself—the architect who laid its foundations and understood its structure—the waves would roll over the map of Europe, wiping away old landmarks, and whelming thrones and dynasties in its resistless course.

This partly happened, as he predicted, in 1848; but that wave was driven back and new barriers erected. There was danger threatened when NAPOLEON, in 1856, resolved to reign by the "Will of the People," as well as "the Grace of God," and again, in 1856, when he gave the Italians opportunity of election between Il Re Galantuomo and the Hapsburg. There were, indeed, at this latter date, half a dozen princelings or so swept away by the under-current. But these were ripples compared with the tremendous billow which came rushing through the crevasse that BISMARCK made; and, though the damage it did has been temporarily repaired, we believe it was but the forerunner of a flood—not exactly of the kind that METTERNICH anticipated—but such a flood as has not passed over any portion of the earth since the time when those terrible freshets of Goth and Hun and Vandal poured desolation on the Roman Empire.

Whether NAPOLEON is better than ever, or liable to die at any moment; whether BISMARCK regains his health or lingers on a paralytic; the storm will come. The life or death of either, or of both, would be powerless to avert it, though we cannot doubt that their strong wills and diplomatic resources would materially tend to mould the final results. The political atmosphere on the other side of the Atlantic is full of menacing portents. Never, since the first Napoleonic era, have there been such rumors of wars. Russia bringing her colossal legions up to their full fighting standard; Austria working quietly, but none the less industriously, to remodel her entire military establishment, and tacitly defying BISMARCK by making Baron von BUEST Prime Minister; Prussia watchful and busy, with soldiers sleeping on their arms, and only too anxious for a second Sadowa; France instituting wholesale reforms in her army, and calling in her unfilled quota of conscripts; England airing her cumbersome iron-clads in foreign waters, and proposing to add about twenty-five millions of dollars to her naval and military estimates for the coming year. Terrible new muskets said to be manufacturing, by hundreds of thousands, in Austria and France; a breech loading repeater rifle, of American invention, adopted in England; Prussia, as yet, ahead of them all, with her needle-gun. Rumors of alliance—offensive and defensive—between Brandenburg black eagle and Romanoff rugged bear. Hankerings of the one after Silesia and Saxony and Austrian Poland, and of the other after Sweden and Turkey and frontiers pushed to British India. NAPOLEON covetous of Rhenish provinces, which Prussia is bound to keep, and of Belgium, to whose defense England is declared to be pledged. VICTOR EMANUEL growling for admission to Rome, and Spain attempting a feeble swagger as champion of the Pope. Christian crushed by Moslem in Isles of Greece, and petted by Christians in Turkish fiefs of Montenegro, Servia and Wallachia. Denmark and Sweden coquetting about consolidation, or, at least, such a bond of union as, with British help, shall protect them against Prussia.

Within these wheels are a multitude of others, the workings of which it is impossible to distinguish; but we know and can feel, even at our own fortunate distance from the scene, that the whole machinery is jarring, that innumerable screws are loose, and that, very soon, the whole incongruous medley will be broken up with a fearful explosion. It is a mighty pretty complication as it stands, and we ought to be very thankful that there is not a single "cog" in the whole ricketty concern about which we need trouble ourselves. If there is to be a grand international plug-muss, we can look on as the woman did at the struggle between her husband and the grizzly. Scarcely one of the prospective combatants but mocked at *our* calamity and laughed when our fear came; and we are philosophical enough to return the compliment when they afford us the opportunity. These periodical wars, that seem inevitable, are a strange phenomenon. When we reflect on the horrors and devastationsthey entail, we cannot but feel it is an extraordinary law of Nature—a most inscrutable dispensation of Providence—by which the ambitions and prejudices of communities and races are gradually worked up to that fever heat which can only be quenched in seas of b'ood, and repented of through years of bitter agony. But in all ages of the world it has been so; and so, in all future ages we presume it must be still. All we can now do is to epitomize the situation as it stands, and await with equanimity its certain culmination in anarchy and woe.

THE INEVITABLE END.

Upon one point the people of the country appear to be united, and that is, the maintenance of the Union. We say appear to be, because the means proposed to secure that end are so dissimilar as to raise a doubt as to the sincerity or integrity of a certain portion of the people. The Union Republicans propose to maintain the Union by bringing the rebellious States into practical relations with the General Government, under the disabilities naturally incurred by the people of those States in their rebellion against the Government, and to render those people forever incapable of again endangering the peace and safety of the Union. The Democrats and so-called Conservatives propose to restore the revolted States to power without imposing any disability upon the people, or requiring any security for the future quietude of the nation.

To accomplish the desired result the Congress of the United States, in obedience to the voice of the people, manifested through the Union Republican organization, has offered the rebellious States the proposed Constitutional Amendment, as an enabling act, by the acceptance and approval of which they can restore themselves to their proper political position in the Union and gain security for their future good behavior. Those States must sooner or later understand that this proposition has been made in good faith, and that not a single provision of it effects them that does not equally bind every State in the Union. They must also understand that that proposition, or something else not less exacting, must ultimately prevail. With a knowledge of the enlargement of liberty and the progress of political ideas, they must see the folly of resisting the recorded verdict of the people. In this proposition the people of the North manifest how sincerely they are determined upon the maintenance of the Federal Union, and how inflexible they are in their purpose to carry into execution the public sense of justice by setting it aside.

Courting its Fate.

We cannot wonder at the conclusion to which heathen philosophy arrived, that, whom the gods wished to destroy, they first made mad. Within less than a century how many instances have we had of national and family suicide calamity, brought about by the manis of one man, or a class of men, or a community? Look at the blind fatuity with which the French aristocracy moved onward to destruction; of the insanity of ambition that brought on the downfall of Napoleon; at the crazy system of repression that, eighteen years ago, forced half of Europe into rebellion; at the wild delusion of the South, which culminated in our own treasonable conflict.

The reigning house and so called statesmen of Austria, disordered by the same mysterious influence, which history shows has preceded almost every grand catastrophe, now within a few days—out of lofty confidence—tried by courtmartial for their management of the late campaign—three of the best have been retired on pensions, while the other—Count Clam-Gallas—whose incompetency was the chief cause of the disaster at Sadowa, is raised to rank and honors, for no other reason than his relationship by marriage to a favorite of the Emperor. At almost the same time Admiral Tegethoff, who defeated the Italian navy at Lissa, is superseded by a Baron Attendlake; and, though he gave the enormous sum of prize money he had fairly won to the Imperial treasury, he is refused recompense for what it cost him to celebrate his splendid victory. If Francis Joseph be really at heart conciliatory, and sincere in the policy of nobly doing his best to court the fate, which, in the interest of mankind, we sincerely trust, awaits him and the whole Hapsburg brood.

The Better Method of Reconstruction.

The *Tribune* repeats its belief that universal suffrage and universal amnesty would prove to be the better method of reconstruction. It believes that "the Southern leaders sincerely prefer universal suffrage with universal amnesty to the amendment, and trust that when they foresee, as now they must, the necessity of a choice, they will freely make it." The *Tribune* remarks, further, that "either the amendment or the concession, which makes the amendment superfluous, is demanded, and the policy of impartial suffrage by the South, answered with universal amnesty by the North, would be the first honest compromise in fifty years' strife; it would be the union of the two sections upon a principle which would make future compromise unnecessary."

Death of Judge Wilson of Ohio.

Hon. Hiram V. Wilson, Federal Judge of the North District of Ohio, died at his residence, in Cleveland, Sunday evening. He had been ailing for more than a year. Last winter he visited New Orleans and the West Indies, but returned not improved. Subsequently he attempted to hold court, but in vain, merely coming to the court room and formally opening the session so as to set the machinery of the term in motion. Although, for a few days, he would rally and seem better, but we suppose it may truthfully be said that he has steadily failed from the earliest appearance of the disease—consumption.

Importations for One Week.

The foreign importations at New York last week ran up to a much higher figure than of late—$5,206,664. The following among the general merchandise items, show that the high prices of foreign goods of every description operate but little to reduce consumption of luxuries, even on this side:

Toys	$ 18,631	Jewelry	$ 105,287
Fancy Goods	85,797	Watches	28,111
Perfumery	6,911	Patent Leather	649
Cranberries	12,466	Cigars	4,436
Wines	29,204	Fruits	110,009
Dry Goods	1,581,694		

Majority in New York.

The returns reported from all the counties make Governor Fenton's majority 15,482; the official canvass will but slightly change these figures; they are not, therefore, likely to be reduced below 15,000.

GENUINE BOURBON.—We do not refer to any brand of whisky, but to the last of a family of that name who still occupies a precarious throne. Isabella of Spain—becoming more devout and despotic, as her taste for licentious indulgence and her hold of the sceptre grow weaker—has fulminated a decree strictly forbidding all the proprietors of hotels, reading rooms, cafés, and other places of resort, to receive or circulate any foreign journal that contains, or may have previously contained, articles against the Catholic religion or the fundamental institutions of the country. In regard to domestic publications a still more stringent order has been issued, in which it is announced that "it is enough that a journal has once had in its columns a single article offensive to the Church, or to the Queen, to justify its suppression." This is a virtual extinction of the press throughout this once desolate, now superstitious, woman's dominions. Spain, for a few years, is to be given over to the united armies of priests and soldiers. But this can only precipitate the revolution that is impending, and then will come a reaction that will overwhelm the Church and Crown in one common ruin.

MONOPOLIES.—Few cities in the world are better and more cheaply supplied with water than New York. The *Herald* believes the result is mainly due to the fact of the Croton Board being a public institution, instead of a private monopoly, and advocates a similar system as a remedy for the chronic troubles experienced on the subject of gas. The lighting of all large cities should be in the hands of an official Board of Works, and there would be some hope of the streets and stores and private houses being properly illuminated at a reasonable cost. We should not then, where bituminous coal is plentiful, find hotel offices and places of business as dark as dungeons, and thieves and mudlarks encouraged to the commission of outrages every night the almanac says the moon is expected to shine.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lyons, France, is in distress, because the world no longer buys her figured silks. In 1858 she exported $17,000,000 worth, but in 1865 she exported but $2,000,000, and this year but $1,400,000. Her people, thrown out of employment on account of the caprices of fashion, are in a condition of extreme suffering. Having exhausted all the charity of her own people, Lyons begs the world to return to its former tastes and wear again the figured silks. Thiers echoed in Paris and that the ladies there, who lead the world, can resist the tale of woe from their suffering countrymen and women is scarcely to be supposed. Their journals urge a return to the figured silks, and Eugenie's dressmaker will probably settle the question by going back to the styles of the last decade.

The wool crop of California for 1866, so far marketed, is about 5,000,000 pounds, of which 3,000,000 pounds have been purchased for the mills in San Francisco, and the balance exported to the Atlantic States. Oregon this year produced not far from 1,000,000 pounds of wool, 1,100,000 pounds being taken by her woolen mills, 300,000 pounds by San Francisco mills, and the balance exported. The wool used by the Pacific coast mills varies in value from sixteen to twenty-seven cents per pound. Oregon wool being the finer and of finer quality, brings the highest price. California wool lies about fifty-five per cent., and Oregon forty per cent. in cleaning.

The gold excitement, says the Athens (Ga.) *Watchman*, in the upper counties still continues unabated—indeed, seems to be increasing. It is confined chiefly, we believe, to Hall, Lumpkin, Dawson and White counties. In Lumpkin and Hall sales of celebrated mines have been made at high figures. Among the recent sales in the latter county, that of the "Globe Mine" has attracted much attention, as it is believed to be very rich. It is believed there are other rich mines in the neighborhood. We were lately shown specimens of gold found on an adjoining tract which are certainly very rich, and we learn that from the signs it is believed to be abundant.

The Hudson River City Railway Company reduce their fare from six to five cents on and after Monday next. This is the third company that has come into the arrangement, and all the rest will probably soon follow.

The shipping merchants at New York, continue to complain of the lack of business. The old Liverpool and London liners are being gradually withdrawn, to seek employment in other directions, or to lie at the wharf, to see what may turn up. Except Petroleum, there has been but very little freight of any kind offering during the week, and, of the petroleum, the smaller proportion of it is monopolized by foreign bottoms.

J. C. Burbank & Co.'s Northwestern Express of Chicago, has been sold to the American Express Company. Mr. Burbank started the Express in Minnesota in 1851, with less than a carpet-bag full of packages, and until lately has done the entire express and stage business of that whole region, reaching to Fort Garry, in the British Possessions.

The Missouri *Democrat* chronicles with pride the fact that on the day the Radical victory in Missouri was announced the Bonds of that State went up eight per cent.

Excepting Boston, which is confessedly the headquarters of the boot and shoe trade of the United States, and New York, no city has more capital invested in the manufacture of leather, than Buffalo.

The Great Mastodon Discovery.

Naturalists are just now in ecstasies over the recent discovery at Cohoes, near Troy, New York, of the skeleton of what is judged to have once been a specimen of the great North American Elephant. Some weeks since, while excavating on the side of a mill to be newly erected, a mammoth jaw bone was found at a depth of sixty-five feet below the surface of the earth, which excited the attention of naturalists everywhere. The length of the jaw was twenty-two inches, twenty inches in width, and weighed somewhat more than forty six pounds. On Thursday last, the remains of a complete skeleton, of huge stature, were discovered eighteen feet further down in the same excavation, and the attendant naturalists of Yale and Union Colleges and the Rensselaer Institute are fully confirmed in the opinion that the finds can be made quite perfect. The remains have been carefully gathered together in the mill of the Harmony Company, cleaned and oiled, and it is expected that they will be viewed and pronounced upon during the coming week by the learned Louis Agassiz, the learned naturalist and savant of Harvard University. The length of the mastodon is four feet nine inches in length from the mouth to the cranium, to which a portion of the back bone and jaw are still connected. The cranium rises very like that of an elephant. The two tusks each measure eight feet in length and about ten inches in diameter, and their position is well marked on the upper jaw. The hip bone is five feet long and weighs one hundred pounds, and the shoulder blades measure ten feet nine inches, and weigh about fifty pounds each. The under jaw is also included so as having been found as the weeks since, precisely like the upper jaw in relation to size and position. The tusks number are found to be four feet and a half in length, and, as before stated, the fossilists are of the opinion that the mastodon will be found a most essential and grave contribution to the science of natural history. The measurements show that the animal must have stood at least fifteen feet in height, and have been a little upwards of twenty feet in length. Independent of the tusks already stated to be each eight feet in length, Professor Marsh, of the Yale College Scientific School, gives it as his well grounded opinion that the remains discovered are those of a great North American Mastodon, comparing in all its parts fully with the description of the animal given in the scientific works of the day. The animal has the massive and cellular skull of the elephant, with large tusks in the upper jaw and heavy form. From the character of the nasal bones and the short neck of the skull and neck it has been concluded that it had a trunk."

The Woolen Business—Prices of Cloths and Clothing.

The Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican* says: For the last year, however, the woolen business has been very poor, and now it is worse than ever. Most of the mills are running at a loss. A Berkshire manufacturer is forced to sell an excellent article of broadcloth at $2.50 a yard for which he formerly got $4, and the raw wool for which costs him all he gets for the cloth. The smaller mills in Berkshire are augmenting their establishments with mortgages, and the business is every way in a sorry condition. No other important branch of manufacturing interest in the country is in such a prostrate condition. It is evident that we shall, for a long time to come, be compelled to accept universal negro suffrage.

Qualified negro suffrage yielded by the South—and by this we mean imparitial suffrage, or suffrage dependent upon the intelligence of the applicant, irrespective of color, as is now the case in Massachusetts—THE NEGRO QUESTION WILL HAVE BEEN SETTLED, AND THE OUTCRY OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICA-RADICAL PARTY WILL BE GONE FOREVER. No one inch of ground will it have to stand upon, and the country can once more turn to those material questions of public policy the right disposition of which is so essential to the public prosperity. It will be upon these questions that the Democratic party will have to fight, and it will be in the triumph of constitutional government and local self-government that the Democratic party encountered events so seriously affecting its future vitality as now. Not that it beholds itself diminished in the magnitude of its numbers,—for it is numerically stronger than it has ever been before,—but that, having been beaten on a great national issue, as to which it believed itself to be wholly right and the opposition wholly wrong, and still so believes, it must nevertheless abandon that issue—the decision of it is final—and either sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity, or strike boldly out upon a new line, selected with specific reference, not to things as we would have them, but to things as they actually are, and in pursuing which line it shall cease to be a hold-back or "conservative" party, and become, what it was in its palmy days, a progressive and an aggressive party. Those are the alternatives.

It will not sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity.

What, then, shall the new line be? In the first place, must we not cut loose from the administration of Andrew Johnson, and leave that ignominious load to sink in the sea of public contempt into which it some time since entered, and from which no power can rescue it? Is not the line to defeat all future policy largely to link administration than to all other causes combined? What is there in its composition to command popular confidence? What, belonging to it, is entitled, by reason of its antecedents or of his statesmanship, to the confidence and respect of the Democratic party? Certainly it is not Andrew Johnson, nor William H. Seward, nor Ed'n in M. Stanton. True, this administration had a right policy, and the Democratic party, in overlooking the chief men comprising it, and thinking only of the rightfulness of the policy, displayed a patriotism whose purity was never excelled; but the party is dying failed, and having failed, too, through the loathsomeness and folly and offensiveness against public propriety of the administration, why should not the Democratic party abandon the dead body, longer adherence to which is death only to itself?

What next? Can the Democratic party succeed until the negro question shall be gotten out of the way? It cannot. What next? Is not universal suffrage inevitable, and is not the quicker we so begin the negro question out of the way to at once concede the suffrage, the thing lesse only in the degree that it is sought to be conceded to? We know that many Democrats have not reached this advanced view of the case, and that such will have to come to it, or remain in the opposition of negro suffrage in any degree; but let us tell them that this is always wise to accept the inevitable when the inevitable comes. Negro suffrage, we say, is inevitable, and whether it shall be conceded or forced upon the people upon, the promptness or otherwise with which the Democratic party shall meet it with reference to it. The South will speedily yield qualified negro suffrage upon the motion of the Democratic party; for genuine, if for no other reason, she will soon see, if she does not already see, that it also do away with it, she will ultimately be compelled to accept universal negro suffrage.

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REMARKABLE CHANGE OF FRONT.

The Chicago Times Repudiates Andrew Johnson and Comes out for Universal Suffrage.

[From the Chicago Times of November 12.]

SHALL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DIE OR LIVE?

The present is a crisis in the Democratic party which has no precedent in its history, as it is a crisis in the progress of the country which is also without precedent. Never before has the Democratic party encountered events so seriously affecting its future vitality as now. Not that it beholds itself diminished in the magnitude of its numbers,—for it is numerically stronger than it has ever been before,—but that, having been beaten on a great national issue, as to which it believed itself to be wholly right and the opposition wholly wrong, and still so believes, it must nevertheless abandon that issue—the decision of it is final—and either sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity, or strike boldly out upon a new line, selected with specific reference, not to things as we would have them, but to things as they actually are, and in pursuing which line it shall cease to be a hold-back or "conservative" party, and become, what it was in its palmy days, a progressive and an aggressive party. Those are the alternatives.

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Qualified negro suffrage yielded by the South—and by this we mean imparitial suffrage, or suffrage dependent upon the intelligence of the applicant, irrespective of color, as is now the case in *Massachusetts*—THE NEGRO QUESTION WILL HAVE BEEN SETTLED, AND THE OUTCRY OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICA-RADICAL PARTY WILL BE GONE FOREVER. Not one inch of ground will it have to stand upon, and the country can once more turn to those material questions of public policy the right disposition of which is so essential to the public prosperity. It will be upon these questions that the Democratic party will have to fight, and it will be in the triumph of constitutional government and local self-government that

The Daily Commercial

VIVISECTION.

Needless Cruelty to Animals--The Experiments of Medical Men--Instances of Terrible Torture.

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has been engaged in correspondence with the Professors of New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, with reference to the possibility of dispensing altogether with that branch of surgery known as vivisection, or that it be so modified, without detriment to science, as to exempt from suffering, by the employment by anesthetics the animal operated upon. Dr. Dalton, of that College, states that the practice is carried on in the most humane manner possible, and in a large number of cases anesthetics are used the same as on human subjects. There is, however, a small class of cases in which anesthetics cannot be used, as those in which the insensibility is produced by anesthetics would interfere with the performance of the experiment and defeat its objects--as those of Magendie on the nervous system, in which the object of the experiment was to ascertain the presence or absence of insensibility in particular parts. To this statement Mr. Bergh replies at length, admitting facts and authorities in opposition to the theory asserted, touching the necessity of vivisection without the employment of anesthetics. We extract from these statements some paragraphs which will be of interest to the general reader, as showing at what cost and terrible and protracted suffering to the lower orders of creation many of the important facts of physiological sciences have been secured:

"In the early history of medicine, experiments on living animals, it was thought, were necessary in order to determine certain physiological inquiries; but is the opinion of some of the most learned men of the past as well as present generation, that the subject has been exhausted, and that there exists no further necessity for these demoralizing and bloody investigations, unless it be to afford additional pastime to students in the anatomical theater by the performance of practical tragedies. The first and greatest physiological discovery--the circulation of the blood by Harvey--was effected by dissections of dead subjects; although it is true that less humane dissenters demanded that these opinions should be confirmed on living creatures, which was done. Bichet, in his individual exploits, destroyed no fewer than 317 animals, many of which were tortured a second and a third time! and some of them inflicted from one to four months under the eye of this brutal philosopher, with little or no result than to be pronounced by his sober sense of his countrymen a miserable visionary! Such a prostitution of science is an insult to humanity.

"I beg your indulgence while I present your humane--not professional--consideration on account of one of Magendie's cures on the nervous system. He is exhibiting the presence of the cerebro-spinal fluid in the dog. The muscular and bony parts had been removed before the commencement of the lecture, and the poor little animal had lain there, suffering all the torture which must accompany such an operation, until the moment came for their and greater suffering. At length the vicious brute is produced, and the ligaments connecting the skull with the first one of the neck are removed. In doing this, the muscular substance is touched, and the dog begins to moan and cry. These experiments of torture excite no pity, but they somewhat interfere with his proceedings, and he exclaims: 'These cries, gentlemen, drive the blood in large quantities toward the vertebral sinuses, and this is one of the many annoying circumstances we have to cope with when experimenting on the living body!' He then continues his dissection, and wounds a small vein, which bleeds more and longer than he likes, and at length he exclaims: 'This unfortunate little vein we have just cut continues to bleed. This is unlucky; but things will pass better another time.' Not, he, not those thoughts of the torture of the animal. He opens the duramater, and he exhibits the fluid, and then having talked a little time for several minutes, he proceeds to a second experiment on the same dog.

"He injects the fluid into the interior of the vertebral canal. The animal seems to suffer a great deal. 'That,' says M. Magendie, 'is the inevitable consequence of the lesion inflicted upon him, until, on the sixth day, he dies.

"Soon after this, another young, lively, docile and intelligent dog was selected. The anterior part of the brain of this animal was also transfixed, and his various agonies were closely and minutely watched and recorded. Water was poured down his throat, camphor was administered--when menaced he crouched as if to implore mercy, and uttered cries which nothing could express. When menaces were succeeded by blows, he lay down in a supplicating posture, and whined; he burned and scalded his muzzle, lips and feet, by attempting to eat food, which was purposely placed before him, but taken from the fire. 'Some days afterwards I led it,' says the misgreant, 'to the river, and, regardless of its terror, threw it in. On this occasion it quickly swam to shore, and returned to the house, the poor tortured animal still manifesting docility in coming, when after caressing it we called upon it in a tone of kindness; or if we had succeeded beat or called upon it in vain, in going away, holding down its head and tail, and crouching down as if in the act of supplication. Its eyes became animated, its ears were erected on the slightest noise; but otherwise, it had a look of imbecility. These experiments lasted during sixteen days, and, adds Mr. Bouillaud, 'it was sacrificed in the performance of a new experiment.'

"These atrocious acts having been published in the *Phrenological Journal*, the President of the Phrenological Society felt himself called on to disavow his assent to such infamous cruelty, and added:

"'When various portions of the brain are removed, how can any inference be drawn during the short existence of the poor animal as to the state of its various faculties and inclinations? It is difficult, if not generally impossible, to remove one cerebral organ entirely and alone. Other parts are also certain to be injured, or if they should not be thus injured, they may be so by the extension of the irritation produced by the operation, and by sympathy with the injured parts. I cannot refrain from expressing my horror at the amount of torture this inflicted on brutes, and hardly think the knowledge thus obtained is worth having at such a purchase.'

"A course of experimental physiology, in which brutes are agonized to exhibit facts, already established, is a disgrace to the century which permits it. The vivisections habitually practised at Alfort, Lyons, and other veterinary schools, according to the report of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, have long been denounced by the most scientific persons as useless and abominable cruelties.'

"M. Dubois, secretary of the Academy, has delivered a most eloquent speech against this barbarous practice. He describes the horrors which he witnessed during one of those 'experiments' in such vivid terms that some of the members of the Academy who had sanctioned them, left the room. M. Dubois said he had found a number of horses being operated on, and it was so arranged that no less than *sixty-four* distinct operations could be performed, extending over ten hours, before the unhappy animals' sufferings were terminated by death.

"'Mr. Goodman, M. R. C. S., veterinary surgeon at Hampton Court Place, says: 'It is sickening to reflect upon the torture of some poor old horse, bound, helpless, moaning and groaning under the cuts and thrusts of the knife into every sensitive part of his body some unnatural wretch in the shape of a student.' And again: 'For many years I witnessed most of the operations performed in metropolitan hospitals, before chloroform was employed, and in connection with the best surgeons of the day. I never heard of one practising upon living animals learn to operate; their dexterity was acquired in the dissecting room upon dead bodies!'

"'I shall conclude these references to authorities in condemnation of the system of vivisection by the following terrible barbarities performed by that Prince of Torture, Magendie:

"'Dr. Latour, another opponent of vivisection, as now pursued, calls to mind a poor dog, the roots of whose vertebral nerves he (Magendie) desired to lay bare, to demonstrate Bell's theory, which he claimed as his own. The dog, already mutilated and bleeding, twice escaped from under the implacable knife, and threw his front paws around Magendie's neck, licking his hands, as if to soften his murderer and ask for mercy. Vivisectors may laugh (adds Dr. Latour) but I confess I was unable to endure that heartrending spectacle, and, in the name of humanity and immoral. It was in 1830 that Magendie began official and public lectures and demonstrations at the College de France, and many were the hecatombs of dumb creatures that expired in agony on his bloody table. They tell of a Quaker who one day walked into the hall, laid on head, when these sanguinary manipulations were proceeding, asked for Magendie, and demanded of him by what right he thus tortured animals to death and set examples of cruelty to his fellow men. It is recorded that the operator was embarrassed to reply, but did not the less continue his researches.'

M. Bergh concludes his letter and citation of facts by declaring:

"With reverence and respect, I protest, in the name of Heaven, public morality, and of this society, against these fearful cruelties, inflicted on dumb unresisting creatures, confided to the protection of mankind, without the employment of anæsthetics."

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Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
WM. PHILLIPS, | SAMUEL SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT, | Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE, | W. J. VANKIRK,
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J. F. KIDD PATRICK, | C. HANSON LOYD,
Capt. JAMES MOORHEAD, | JAMES ARGUELLE,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.--Office, corner Marsh and Water streets, second floor.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary. WM. A. BAGALEY, President.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayou and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS:
WM. BAGALEY, | JOHN SHIPTON,
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R. F. JONES, | J. CALDWELL, JR.,
SAMUEL REA, | JOHN S. DILWORTH,
JOSHUA RHODES, | GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON, | WM. A. BAGALEY.
S. M. KIER. dcm

MERCHANT TAILORS.
FIRST CLASS STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Vestings and Overcoatings,
WILL BE FOUND AT
H. SMITH'S
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
84 WYLIE STREET.
no12

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 10 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
au28

AUGERS AND AUGER BITTS,
Twist Drills,
Drill Chucks, &c.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
cor. Second and Wood sts.,
Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
au20-da

DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE
CARR,
M'CANDLESS
& CO.
94 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the
Dry Goods Line,
Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many
SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
Together with Superior Styles of all the best makers of
Prints,
American Delains,
Standard Sheetings
bleached and brown,
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
Colored Drills, &c.
FLANNELS,
PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.
White and Colored
BED BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKINGS,
&c., &c., &c.
FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.
NOTIONS,
A Full and Complete Assortment.
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

HOTELS.
THE
REVERE HOUSE,
Late Old Fellows' Hall,
No. 64 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
P. WORSLEY, Proprietor.
This new and commodious Hotel has just been opened, is pleasantly located in the commercial portion of the city of Pittsburgh, and is within easy access of all the railroad depots and steamboat landings. It is newly furnished throughout, and is one of the most comfortable and desirable Hotels in the country. The
REVERE HOUSE DINING SALOON,
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT,
Is bount fully supplied, with all the delicacies of the season. Mr. Worsley has an extended acquaintance with the traveling public, and from his long, public, and personal experience in the entertainment business, he is now prepared to
FURNISH SUPPERS
FOR BALLS, PARTIES, etc., at the shortest notice, and upon reasonable terms.
☞ ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK. no2
LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
BAKER & FARLEY.
au28-tm

ATTORNEYS
L. P. STONE,
Attorney-at-Law,
AND
CLAIM AGENT,
115 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH.
no2 ym-eod

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.
B. LIEBER,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c.
No. 111 S WATER ST., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also, MONONGAHELA and BOURBON WHISKY
sep15-y-m

JOS. S. FINCH
RYE
WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 179, 181, 183 and 185
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
ap16-tm

SCALES, SAFES, &C.
FORSYTH'S
STANDARD SCALES.
ALSO,
COPYING PRESSES,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS,
BAGGAGE BARROWS,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.
Forsyth, Taylor & Co.,
39 MARKET STREET.
au8

J. B. SEYMOUR,
WOOD
Engraver,
36
FIFTH ST.
PITTSBURGH PA.
DIE SINKING
STAMPS.
Door Plates,
BURNING BRANDS,
STENCILS,
SEAL PRESSES.
MEN WANTED--TO ACT AS
SALESMEN.
Who are competent to engage in first class business. Apply in person, or address,
W. D. BAKER,
se15-ym 94 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DON'T
BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing a good one. I have a fine assortment of Doctor and Single Barrel Shot Guns, ranging in price from $8 to $150. Some of them the finest ever brought to this market.
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.

CARPETS.
CARPETS.
450 PIECES,
22,000 YARDS,
OF
Brussels.
The above immense stock, including every variety of Style and Pattern, all the Newest Designs, and all the Fall Novelties, is now being offered at the
LOWEST RATES,
With every inducement in price, by
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 FIFTH STREET,
oct1 PITTSBURGH, PA.
CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
87 FOURTH STREET,
OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF CARPETING.
THE LATEST FALL STYLES.
A number of designs exclusively our own.
The assortment is unsurpassed in this city or elsewhere. The newest styles of
DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
HASSOCKS,
RUGS, &c., &c.
McCALLUM BROS.,
se24-eod 87 FOURTH STREET.
WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS.
We have just opened a splendid stock of
English Woolen Druggets,
2¼, 3, 3½ and 3¾ YARDS WIDE, AND
BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,
2½ by 3 yards, 3 by 3½ yards, 3 by 4 yards, and 3½ by 4 yards, which we offer at
VERY LOW PRICES.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET.
Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
oct23

CROCKERIES, &C
700 Bxs. GOSHEN CHEESE.
50 BXS. CRAWFORD "O. CHEESE.
25 KEGS PRIME LARD.
In store and for sale by
LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
no1-tm No. 110 and 114 Second street.
J. K. SMITH & CO.,
NOS. 1 AND 2 DIAMOND,
SOUTH SIDE NEAR MARKET ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Teas and General Groceries
Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas, covering a Crushed, Powdered, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars, extra Golden Syrups, Cuba Molasses, Sugar-House Syrup, Superior New City syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate, Rising Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Hyson and Farina, Self-raising Flour, Mulford's Saleratus, Cogan's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Starch, Fancy Starch and Self Starch, Pepper, Spices in Kits, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.
J. K. SMITH & CO.
no8-tm
MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Have always on hand a well selected
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Dealers and Buyers.
WM. MEANS, Phila. | W. A. NICKERSON, Pittsburgh
Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
And Importers of
Brandies, Wines and Segars
Nos. 221 and 223 Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand. 1913

SUGAR.
200 bbls. Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered and Coffee Sugars, in bbls. and choice Nos. 20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.
se21

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.
SCOTT & HENNEGEN
WHOLESALE JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH
WATCHES,
ALSO, JOBBERS IN ALL DESIRABLE STYLES OF AMERICAN
Clocks,
Including the justly celebrated
SETH THOMAS AND CARTER CALENDARS AND REGULATORS,
(Exclusively Wholesale.)
31 FIFTH ST., Second Floor,
oct4-ym PITTSBURGH, PA.
Great Watch Sale.
ON THE POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN.
Giving every Patron a Handsome and Reliable Watch for the low Price of Ten Dollars!
WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.
And not to be Paid for unless perfectly Satisfactory!
100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches.....$250 to $750
100 Magic Jewel Gold Watches.....200 to 500
100 Ladies' Watches, Enamelled.....100 to 300
100 Gold Hunting Cases of Watches.....250 to 600
200 Gold Hunting English Levers.....200 to 250
200 Gold Hunting Duplex Watches.....150 to 200
500 Gold Hunting Lever Watches.....100 to 250
500 Silver Hunting Levers.....50 to 150
500 Silver Hunting Duplex.....75 to 250
500 Gold Ladies' Watches.....50 to 250
1,000 Gold Hunting Lepines.....50 to 100
1,000 Miscellaneous Silver Watches.....35 to 100
2,500 Plated Silver Watches.....25 to 50
5,000 Assorted Watches, all kinds.....10 to 75
☞ Every patron obtains a Watch by this arrangement, costing but $10 while it may be worth $750. No partiality shown.
The Union Watch Company, 149 Broadway, New York City, will immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming the article, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificate, upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a $10 watch or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment (prospective of its worth, and as no article valued less than $10 is named on any certificate it will of course be seen that in
No Lottery, but a straight-forward legitimate Transaction, which may be participated in
even by the most
Fastidious!
A single Certificate will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 20 cents; five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and one for $10, one hundred and fifty-five for $20, the most superb Watch for $15. To Agents or those wishing employment, this is a rare opportunity. It is legitimately conducted business duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us!
Address,
J. HICKLING & CO.,
149 Broadway, New York.
se15-tf

JOHN K. & A. MURDOCH,
(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.)
NURSERYMEN & FLORISTS,
Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grapevines and Greenhouse Plants.
Send for our Fall Catalogue.
Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every 15 minutes. oct26 TTS

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER
the world prefer and recommend the
Grover & Baker
NO. 1 and NO. 9 MACHINES as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.
WHEAT--A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,
Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
oct1 833 Liberty Street

STEAM GUAGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Flue Guage.
Bastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES MAGGY,
my5-1y-WAF Agent for the above, 119 Third st.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS--
The shooting season has fairly commenced. I have a fine assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, ranging in price from $8 to $150. Some of them the finest ever brought to this market.
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.

BANKS AND BANKERS.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
mh16-eod
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collecting of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., and receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The stockholders who organized the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will continue to do a sufficient part of the business transacted at the new organization will receive the same personal attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with State and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers & directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, | ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, | Pres't Co. Fidelity,
THOMAS BELL, | JOHN H. SAULTON,
THOS. WILKINSON, | JOHN WILSON.
WM. S. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
oct7

MEDICAL.
WM. J. KANE.....SAML. H. DRUIS
KANE & DRUIT,
Corner Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc. Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock in this line will be made ready for all who may call in the West. oct23

J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.
SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
jy5 AND FAMILY RECIPES.
PARK & BRILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS;
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
mh16 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

MERCANTILE BROKERS
SAMUEL B. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 First street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Dunnamon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Offaly and Lucy Coals. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

O. S. BRYAN. | JNO. A. CAUGHEY
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN HOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Sized Rails. Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jy7

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.,
SALEM, OHIO.
DEALER IN
BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,
Yankee Notions, Gold Pens,
General Stationery,
Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.
Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, and will receive regular supply of reading matter of any paper in the State. oct5
JOHN LINNENBRINK,
(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot.)
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Publisher and Manufacturer by the Pittsburgh Oddity Co., Rochester, Pa.
Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL.
ap7

FURNITURE.
DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable
FURNITURE.
All our work is warranted by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to. no1
W. J. MYERS..... W. C. HOPPER..... C. A. M. MYERS
MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
(Successors to R. R. Bulger,)
No. 45 Smithfield st.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
OFFICE,
CHAMBER, AND
DINING-ROOM SETS.
Constantly on hand and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
A full assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured Furniture in store. se15-ym

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.
R. & W. Jenkinson,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
TOBACCO
SNUFF AND SEGARS,
Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.
Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO jy9

DENTISTRY.
DR. J. S. KING, HAS RESUMED the practice of
DENTISTRY,
At No. 104 Fifth st., Opposite Cathedral
where he wishes to receive all his friends and patrons, who are in want of the services of an experienced Dental practitioner.
Especial attention will be given to the preservation of the natural teeth, by skillfully filling them with the purest metals, and by giving them other proper treatment; thus preserving them for future uses and comfort in a ripe old age.
Irregularities of the teeth in cases of young persons skillfully attended to and corrected.
Artificial teeth, the most like artificial teeth, rendered so comfortable and useful by the magic of the Doctor's mechanism, will be made ready for all who may order them.
All recent discoveries of value in giving relief from pain in the extraction of teeth, will be skillfully administered to those who may call upon them.
OFFICE HOURS, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
se15-tf

BRASS FOUNDERS, &C.
JAMES OLD,
BRASS FOUNDER AND PIPE FITTER,
Brass work for steam, gas, water and oil in their several departments constantly on hand or made to order, of the best material and workmanship. Particular attention is invited to our improved Oil Pumps and Hydrants. No. 129 SECOND STREET,
oct1-ly Between Wood and Smithfield.

MERCY HOSPITAL,
In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,
For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted, irrespective of creed or color. Charges according to accommodations permitted to visit patients of their own creed. Patients to be poor pay are admitted free of charge, on application to any of the attending physicians or surgeons. All regular physicians sending pay patients to private rooms may have full charge of the same.
Convenient nurses, consisted with the personal attention of the sisters under this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with diseases. One physician and surgeon in daily attendance.
Medical staff and months of attendance:
D. McMEAL, JR., M. D

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Eastern	First Mail	3 p. m.
Eastern	Second Mail	9:15 p. m.
Eastern	Third Mail	12 midnight.
Western	First Mail	1 p. m.
Western	Second Mail	12 midnight.
Southern	First Mail	3 p. m.
Southern	Second Mail	12 midnight.
Ohio Cities	One Mail	12 midnight.
Connellsville	One Mail	12 midnight.
Butler, Harmony & Mercer	One Mail	12 midnight.
Allegh'y Valley	One Mail	12 midnight.
Brownsville	One Mail	8 a. m.

The 9:15 mail is a through pouch to Philadelphia. Sunday morning mail closes at 10 a. m.

Meeting of Firemen's Association.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Firemen's Association was held at their Hall on Monday evening. Members present — Messrs. Rees Sims, Torley, Colville, Cupples, Neeper, Carson, Alward, Irwin, Swint, Donaldson, Little, Nobbs, Ford and President McCarthy.

Bills to the amount of $57 75 were presented and ordered to be paid.

Chief Engineer Hare presented his report for the quarter ending November 12th, from which it appears that during that time there were twelve fires and one false alarm in the city.

On motion of Mr. Cupples, the names of the three delegates from the Stewart Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, were ordered to be stricken from the rolls, they having failed to be in attendance at any of the meetings of the Association, and the company being no longer in existence.

The Committee on Conference and Inspection reported that the Eagle, Vigilant, Duquesne and Good Intent Companies were absent from the annual parade in September last. A motion to inflict a fine of $20 on each of the above Companies, was lost.

Mr. Colville offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to Messrs. Brown, Hare and Ogden, Committee on Fire Alarm Telegraph, and also to councils in general, for the very able and efficient manner in which they performed and accomplished their very arduous and praiseworthy undertaking.

Mr. Neeper presented the report of the Committee on Conference and Inspection, as follows:

EAGLE.—House in good condition; engine in good order; hose, nine hundred and fifty feet, in good condition; carriage in prime order; three horses.

VIGILANT.—House in good condition; twenty sections (one thousand feet) good hose; engine, hose carriage and horses in good condition.

ALLEGHENY.—House in very good order; engine and two hose carriages in good condition; twenty-one sections of hose, in good order; two horses; one wagon.

DUQUESNE.—House in good condition, but stable entirely too small, and purchase of land in the rear recommended; twenty-one sections of good hose; engine in good order; two hose carriages good; three horses.

NEPTUNE.—House in good order; also engine; two hose carriages, one bad; three horses; sixteen sections good hose.

GOOD INTENT.—Four hundred feet good hose; one hose carriage; house a nuisance, and recommended to be torn down.

RELIEF.—Engine in good order; twenty-four sections good hose; one carriage; three horses; house needs repairs.

NIAGARA.—House in bad repair; engine in good condition; hose carriage in bad order; fourteen sections good hose; three horses.

INDEPENDENCE.—House in bad condition, roof leaking; two hose carriages and four hundred feet hose in good condition.

The chairman having said that the report was not in proper shape for taking action on it, on motion of Mr. Ford, it was laid over until next meeting.

The Association then adjourned.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—C. J. Cronin lodged an information yesterday against Lewis A. Kaufman, proprietor of a drinking house in the Fifth ward, charging him with aggravated assault and battery. Cronin charges Kaufman with having attacked him in his tavern, on Monday night, knocking him down, knocking one of his thumbs out of joint, kicking him and otherwise outrageously abusing him. A warrant was issued for his arrest. Henry Weaver was charged with having committed an assault and battery upon Oscar Miller, by knocking the latter down. The affair occurred in the Sixth ward. The accused war arrested and held for a hearing. Charles Donaldson charged James McKenna with assault and battery, alleging that the latter knocked him down and then beat him. They reside in the Second ward. McKenna entered bail for a hearing on the charge.

BEFORE ALDERMAN JOHNS.—Sarah Jenkins yesterday made complaint before Alderman W. O. Johns, of the Seventh Ward, against her husband, Thomas Jenkins, charging him with abandonment. Thomas had a hearing, which resulted in his committal to jail, in default of three hundred dollars, for trial.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—Davis Shaffer was charged yesterday, before this Alderman, with surety of the peace, in threatening to take the life of John Sholar. The parties reside on Charlotte street. After the case was brought up for a hearing, the parties settled the matter, and the charge was withdrawn.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The Court met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, when the following business was transacted:

Holmes's appeal. D. C. Argued by Shinas and A. H. Miller for appellant, and Burgwin, contra.

Oakland Passenger Railway Company vs. Keenan. C. P. Argued by White for plaintiff in error, and by Lucas, contra.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Same. D. C. Submitted by White and Slagle for plaintiff in error, and by Kirker, contra.

Craig's appeal. C. P. Argued by Hamilton and Acheson for appellant, and by Woodward, contra.

On motion of C. S. Ammon, Esq., M. O'Hara was qualified and admitted to practice in this Court.

Myers vs. Cupps; C. P. Judgment of *non pros.*

Allegheny county vs. Evans; D. C. Submitted by Carnahan for plaintiff in error, and by Swearingen, contra.

Sutton vs. Cochran; D. C. Argued by Geyer for plaintiff in error, and by Hasbrouck, contra.

Melancholy Affair—A Colored Man Shoots Himself.

Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, a colored man named John Grinnage, proprietor of a barber shop located on Anderson street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, shot himself in the head, inflicting a wound which undoubtedly will prove fatal. It appears that Grinnage was sitting in his shop examining a small single barrelled pistol, when it exploded, the ball entering his head, a short distance above the right ear. Dr. Dickson and Hamilton were summoned, and succeeded in extracting a piece of the ball. They all unite in the opinion that he cannot survive his injuries. A colored lad named Redpath, aged about fifteen years, who was the only person in the shop at the time, states that he saw Grinnage handling the pistol before the shooting took place, and appears satisfied that the pistol was discharged accidentally. The injured man is about forty years of age, and resides in this city. He is a widower, his wife having died a short time since, leaving him two small children. He was still living at a late hour last night.

Allegheny Soldiers' League.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny City Soldiers' League was held last evening at Davis' Hall, Water street, which was largely attended, and much enthusiasm manifested. The President, Adjutant, Asst. Adjt. Gen. Callow presided. Twenty-three new members were enrolled. The Committee appointed to consider the feasibility of establishing a Library and Reading Room, for the benefit of the League, reported in favor of the project, when the matter was discussed at considerable length. The Committee appointed to procure rooms for the League reported that they had secured rooms in the Diamond block, Ohio street, Allegheny, and that they would be able to make a full and definite report at the next meeting. Nominations were then made for the positions of Assistant Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, the gentlemen holding those positions having resigned. The election will take place at the next meeting. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the League adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday evening next.

THE LATE ROBBERY IN WASHINGTON.—Our attentive correspondent at Washington, Pa., sends the following additional particulars of the robbery of the County Treasurer's office, in that borough, on Monday night: The safe was forced open by the agency of a gunpowder and blacksmith's tools, the latter having been stolen from Robert Forrest and Charles Leunock's shops. The thieves secured about three hundred dollars, but overlooked a considerable sum of money and a valuable gold watch, which had been placed in one of the pigeon holes. Fortunately Mr. Pollock, the Treasurer, did not place much reliance in the safe, and had deposited the principal portion of the funds of the county in his hands elsewhere.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sloane.

Yesterday morning, upon the opening of the Court, the case of the Commonwealth, for use of the Directors of the Poor, vs. Wm. Einstein, was taken up. The defendant is the proprietor of a tavern on Troy Hill, in Reserve township, and the action was brought to recover the amount of a fine for selling liquor without license. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the sum of fifty dollars, the amount claimed.

Commonwealth, for use of Hind's heirs, vs. Wm. A. And Charles Anderson; action to recover the amount of a bond given as security for faithful performance of duty as distributor of an estate. The jury retired about noon, and had not concluded upon a verdict at adjournment.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Patrick Leonard, yesterday made an information before Alderman Strain, against James Finn, charging him with feloniously assaulting and battering. The parties occupy the same house on Decatur street, in the Sixth ward. Leonard alleges that on Monday night, Finn commenced abusing his wife. He (Leonard) remonstrated with him in regard to such conduct, whereupon Finn turned upon him, and, he alleges, dealt Leonard a heavy blow with a club on the forehead above the left eye, cutting an ugly gash and injuring him so severely that medical aid was necessary. A warrant was issued and Finn arrested and required to enter bail for a hearing.

The Great Acclimating Tonic.

Wherever HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the celebrated American prevention of Climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions, their effects in sustaining the health, vigor and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In the Army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine has become so manifest where used, that it is relied upon, exclusively, as a protection against Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, and Bowel Complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the ONLY stimulant which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequalled as a remedy for Dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—the Essence of Rye. "Hostetter's Bitters" are manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and no less than 50,000 dozen bottles are sold annually by druggists.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, November 13, 1866.

The local stock market is devoid of interest. No offerings are made to effect any bids by the holders of our leading securities, and we are at a loss to know of any changes in prices. Money is in good demand at the usual rates. There is not much difficulty experienced in placing first class paper, but all offerings of that class made by parties not well known, meet with little favor.

—At the Philadelphia Board yesterday 280 shares Daizell were sold at fifty cents a share, and $1,000 Pittsburgh 6s at 74½.

—The New York quotations, as received at Bryan & Stock Rooms to-day, do not evince much improvement over yesterday's. They are as follows:

Gold	140¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	114
" 5-20's, 1865	109½
" " 1867	108½
" " new issue, 1865	108½
" 1st series 7-30's	107½
" 2d and 3d series 7-30's	107½
Michigan Southern	83½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	89½
Erie	82½
W. U. Telegraph Co.	51½
Chicago and Rock Island	107½
Chicago and Northwestern	32½

Mining shares attract but little interest. The following are to-day's quotations:

Gregory gold	812 50
Rocky Mountain	1 50
Quartz Hill	1 87
Platte	1 00
Corydon	5 37
Imperial	21
Keystone	12
Nye	16
Liberty	20

—The *Herald* of yesterday has the following remarks in its financial column: The stock market was subjected to another raid to-day by influential operators who have recently returned from Europe, and want to buy at lower prices. Erie and Michigan Southern are the two stocks selected to run down for the purpose of buying, and they have succeeded in obtaining a considerable amount of both stocks at the quotations of the day, from weak holders, whom they frightened, and sanguine bears whom they are encouraging to sell short. Erie was sold down to 82, and Michigan Southern to 90¾. Northwestern, common, was also attacked by heavy bull operators who are always ready to make a turn, and by brokers who have orders to buy from parties in the West, predicated upon the continued heavy increase in the earnings of the road. The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern for the first week in November are $290,362, against $108,298 for the corresponding period of last year, allowing an increase of $18,064 for the week. The enormous increase in the earnings of this and other railroads should attract the attention of capitalists, and a very large proportion of the surplus funds continually flowing into this market is invested permanently in the railroad securities of the country. The steady advance in the prices of railroad securities for the last eighteen months, and their continuing upward tendency, which many attribute to clique manipulations, is the fact contrary, owing to their increased earnings, and the investment of capital in them from the surplus incomes of the wealthy classes. Nowhere exists in this country to an extent unknown before the late rebellion. The reduction of the national debt also throws a large amount of money out of employment, of which some portion finds its way into railroad securities, thereby adding to the demand, and tending to increase their prices. For example, if the national debt is decreased $100,000,000, and that amount of securities is destroyed by Government, it follows that $100,000,000 in cash will be turned in as a very unsettled condition. The receipts are on the increase. Apples—The supply exceeds the demand, with a liberal amount of receipts. Below will be found the sales that have been effected:

BACON.—The market was not very active, the sales being confined altogether to lots to meet the immediate wants of the jobbing trade. Among the sales we have followed 30 sides, average 19 200 lbs, at 16½@16¾c. Ribbed sides—2400 lbs, at 17¼@18c.

LARD OIL.—The market was dull. We note sales 25 bbls No. 1 at $1 @1 05; 5 bbls No. 2 at 90c; 5 bbls No. 3 at 80c, a further decline.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Wash in good supply. We note further sales of bulk at 6 @6¼c P lb.

FLOUR.—The market since our last has presented no particular change. Buyers are endeavoring to obtain concessions, using the unfavorable western news to their own advantage. Sales since our last were 1,875 bbls. The sales may be put down as follows: 250 bbls Dolphine's, at $12 00@12 50; 100 bbls Fora's at $12 50; 100 do at $12 25; 150 bbls Jenkins's Mahoning, at $12 75; 100 bbls Jenkins's Extra, at $13.

BUTTER.—The supply was fully up with the demand. Sales 14 pkgs roll at 30@32c. Inferior sold at various prices.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market continues to be well supplied with the new crop. Sales were moderate, at the following: Peaches—quarters, 18@20c. Apples—dull and not wanted.

EGGS.—Were inquired for. They command 31@32c readily for export.

CRANBERRIES.—Prices remain uniform with sales of common at $9 00 and cultt asted at $20 00.

APPLES.—The receipts were 716 bbls, with a moderate demand at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl, and some choice lots at $4.

BEANS.—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. Flaxseed commands $3 00@3 10, while other descriptions are dull and not wanted.

GRAIN.—The market was unsettled. Prices have taken a downward turn. Holders would have to make concessions in order to effect sales. Wheat—We omit figures, being too uncertain. The receipts were 43 car loads and 324 sacks. Oats—Prices have yet undergone no change. The receipts were 1 car load and 1,000 sacks. Sales of 500 bush at 55c. Rye—Receipts of 99 sacks. Sales of 100 bush, at depot, at $1 25 per bushel. Corn—Receipts, 2 car loads and 200 sacks. Sales of 300 bush old, from store, at $1 10 per bush. Barley—Receipts, 1,200 sacks. We did not learn of any transactions. The last sale reported was at $1 10.

POTATOES.—The market continues to be well supplied with Neshannocks and peach blows. Sales of 150 bush of the former at 75c, and 25 bbls of the latter at $4 25@5 00 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE.—Was in moderate demand for jobbing purposes. Receipts of 281 boxes. The current rates were: Western Reserve, 16c; Hamburg, 17@18c; Goshen, 20c; Factory, Eastern, 19c; Western, 18@17c.

ASHES.—The market was firm for all descriptions. Prices, however, have undergone no change.

Great Decline in Grain Prices.

The Chicago grain markets during the past week were subject to most violent fluctuations. On Monday, says the *Republican*, No 1 corn could be bought in bond, loaded, delivered on board the cars, for 70c. On Saturday, it was sold as low as 55c per bushel—a decline within the five days of twenty-five cents per bushel.

During the same period the Wheat market was also unsettled and we have to note a decline in prices of 25c per bush on No. 1 spring and 20a25c per bush on No. 2. On Monday No. 1 spring wheat was sold in this market at high as $2 25 per bush, and on Saturday it fell it closed at $1 per bush.

Oats declined 6@c per bush during the week. No. 1 rye opened on Monday at $1 00 per bush, and closed on Saturday at 85c—a decline within the week of 20c per bush. No. 2 barley opened on Monday at 90c per bush, and fell on Saturday as low as 65c—closing at 80@85c—a decline on the week of 15a20c per bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1866.

Business yesterday did not exhibit the same activity as on the previous day. Whilst there was no decline in prices, there was a falling off in the transactions. It seem a pretty evident that prices of crude are about down to the lowest mark. The orders we mentioned yesterday have not yet been filled. It may be sometime before Oil of that gravity can be obtained. We continue to quote bulk at 10¾@11c, according to the gravity; packages included, 15¾@16c. The rece pts since our last, from all points, were 5,114 barrels. The sales were 1,500 barrels bulk, 10½c; 345 barrels do, 10¾c, and 750 barrels do, 11c.

REFINED OIL.—Appeared somewhat firmer. Sales were reported at a slight advance over the previous day's quotations. Sales 1,000 barrels bonded "Champion" brand, Philadelphia, during the present month at 36c. Other sales were made at the same range of figures.

LUBRICATING OIL.—"Eureka"—sales 85 barrels Engine A, @ 10; 65 barrels Sperm Lubricator, @ 30; 20 barrels S. Tar, 28 barrels C. Oil, 25 barrels D, 40c, and 15 barrels E, 35c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny and Ohio Rivers.

Barbour & Smith, W. V.	50	Lockhart & Frew	20
W. P. L. and W. V.	50	Sweetman	1,500
Hope Bro.	2,097	B. Burke & Co.	300
Mawhinney	400	Stockton & Co.	90
Total			5,114

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

J. Ayers & Co. 250 bbls refined Phila.
R. W. Morgan, 238 bbls refined, Phila. and do.
O. B. Jones, 163 bbls refined, Phila.
Mackenzie & Bro. 100 bbls refined Phila.
Waring & King 30 bbls refined Phila.
Pacific Oil Company, 56 bbls refined, Phila.

BOSTON MARKETS.

There is not much change to note in general prices, according to the *Bulletin*, except for a few leading articles of domestic produce, though quotations in many cases are quite nominal, as the demand is generally little apart in their views. The supply and demand as regards foreign commodities and most kinds of manufactured goods, are pretty evenly balanced, as production, in nearly all departments of industry, has learned to wait on consumption, as the only safe and successful policy.

The excitement in grain and other cereal products appears to have culminated during the past week, and the market closes with greater ease and a slight downward tendency. The supply of grain and breadstuffs now coming forward is limited only by the means of transportation. Provisions also, have apparently turned the corner, and pork products particularly have settled in a marked degree. The demand for produce is abundant, and some descriptions, including vegetables, mutton, round hogs and dairy produce, continue to shade.

DRY GOODS.

The cotton goods market remains unusually quiet for the season, and prices are without material change—if anything, a shade easier on some styles which are a little in excess of the current demand. While the slight decline in raw material, and the remarkably mild weather, have a tendency to keep buyers out of the market, the unavoidable exigencies of consumption, on the other hand, begin to tell upon the retail and jobbing trade, who find it absolutely necessary in many cases to replenish their stocks.

Standard brown sheetings are a shade weaker than last reported though generally held at 22½c, and Atlantic As are said to have been sold in large lots, to New York jobbing houses, at 23c, cash, 4 months. Fine brown goods are in better supply, and selling in some cases a little lower than last week. Bleached goods are quiet, and the fine 4-4 brands selling at full prices. Lancaster, Jaffrey, Hamilton 25c, Amoskeag flannels 28c, Manchester denims, 32c; Hamilton shirting stripes, 28c; Blackstone, 25c; repperell corset jeans, 22½c. Other styles are unchanged.

The print market is firm for seasonable styles, which are mostly sold out of first hands, and in some cases ordered a little ahead. Allen's 7-8 fancy, Freeman Ws, 22c; do Ds, 21c; Cocheco 5s, 21c; Spragues, Pacifics and Hamilton 7-8 fancy, 20c; Merrimacs, 19½c; A moskeags, 17½c. Undesirable lots are selling at low prices. Delaines are quiet, but goods are in very unsettled condition. The receipts are on the increase.

Apples—The supply exceeds the demand, with a liberal amount of receipts. Below will be found the sales that have been effected:

BACON.—The market was not very active, the sales being confined altogether to lots to meet the immediate wants of the jobbing trade. Among the sales we have followed 30 sides, average 19 200 lbs, at 16½@16¾c. Ribbed sides—2400 lbs, at 17¼@18c.

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COAL, COKE AND LIMESTONE RECEIPTS FOR OCTOBER.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Bush Coal.
Covey & Co.	30,000
Mellon Bros.	25,000
Pittsburgh Coke & Coal Co.	30,750
Thomas Moore	26,375
C. H. Armstrong	63,750
E. Siefferle	2,000
Moorhead & Co.	12,625
Hartherford	11,800
S. J. Bigley	44,625
Laughlin & Co.	11,000
Total	259,875
	Bush. Coke.
Graff, Bennett & Co.	32,500
Pitts & Con. Gas, Coal and Coke Co.	25,500
Pitts & Con. Gas, Coal and Coke Co.	21,135
Graff & Co.	2,000
Laughlin & Co.	5,000
Total	87,635
	Tons Limestone.
Laughlin & Co.	200
PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.	
	Bush Coal.
Mansfield Coal and Lime Co.	20,000
David Stein	19,490
Pittsburgh Coal Co.	20,000
Grant Coal Co.	41,970
Graff, Bennett & Co.	20,000
Mellon Bros.	7,020
Pitts. National Coal and Coke Co.	25,480
Total	209,036
	Tons Limestone.
Mansfield Coal and Lime Co.	20
Shoenberger Furnace	670
Total	690
	Bush Lime.
Mansfield Coal and Lime Co.	400
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.	
Kelly, Foster & Keir	185,000
Pittsburgh Coal Co.	13,875
C. H. Armstrong & Co.	134,875
Pittsburgh Coal Co.	29,000
Total	297,750

The coal receipts for October compare with September as follows:

	October, Bushels.	September, Bushels.
Pitts. and Connellsville	259,875	209,900
Pitts., Columbus and Cin.	209,036	205,750
Allegheny Valley	297,125	321,375
Total	965,436	858,125

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the four auction warehouses, since the 1st inst., the co nmencement of the current to bacco year, including previous amounts, are:

The market during the past week has not been buoyant, although prices are a shade firmer on light and heavy logs, with a slight advance in quotations. Most of the offerings during the week were of inferior qualities, with a few samples of good cutting qualities. Wrapping continues dull, prices ranging from $25 to $35 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

	Light.	Heavy.
Logs	$ 00a3 50	$ 00a4 00
Common leaf	5 00a 7 00	5 00a 5 00
Medium do	7 00a11 00	9 00a12 00
Good do	12 00a18 00	12 00a16 00
Fine do	16 00a17 00	16 00a18 00
Selections		

CUTTING TOBACCO.

Common cutting at	$16 00a15 00
Medium cutting at	15 00a22 00
Good cutting at	25 00a32 00
Fine and choice at	35 00a40 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 13, 1866.

FLOUR—Dull at $9 00@11 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Advanced 2@5c, closing firm at $2 10@2 15 for No. 1, and $1 85@2 00 for No. 2.

CORN—Advanced 5@6c, closing unsettled at 94¾@95c for No. 1, and 84@86c for No. 2.

OATS—Advanced 1c, and closed firm at 41@41½c for No. 1, and 40½c for No. 2.

HIGHWINES—Dull.

NEW YORK—Moderately active at $21 00@23 50.

OIL CITY, November 13, 1866.—River seventeen inches. Weather clear and pleasant. Oil market dull.

Louisville River Report.

LOUISVILL, November 13.—The river falling, with six feet in canal. Weather clear and moderate.

THE RIVER—Lost evening at twilight the marks indicated about three feet six inches and about a stand. The weather has undergone no change.

MARY ANN is the name of a first-class towboat, nearly completed, at the landing.

SEVERAL boats are on their way up. Some of them will be detained unless we have a rise of water.

THE packet Argosy was unavoidably detained. She will take her departure this day, positively, for Cincinnati, at 12 M.

THE packet Grey Eagle has laid up, waiting for more water. We hope she will not have to wait long.

CAPT. J. W. HARE's new St. Louis packet is nearly completed. She will be ready to leave the first rise of water. She is a real beauty, and no mistake.

THE fine packet Camelia, Capt. J. L. Lytle, is fast filling up for Clarksville and Nashville. Passengers and shippers can bear this in mind.

THE U. S. Mail line to Brownsville and Geneva have changed their hour of departure. The boats, until further notice, will leave the wharfboat at 8 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., punctually.

THE fast packet Argosy, Captain Vandergrift, came in yesterday on time, with a good trip. She continues to Cincinnati this day, at 12 M. Persons going that way will meet with the best of attention on this boat. Captain Scott, who presides in the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE first-class packet Sherman, Capt. Jonathan Crane, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. The Sherman is one of the best boats of her class afloat, and is in charge of as clever and gentlemanly set of officers as can be produced. We take pleasure in saying a good word for boat and officers.

THE first-class passenger packet Nora, Captain Deveney, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Thursday. The Nora has just passed accommodations and is in charge of as clever set of officers as can be found. Captain Deveney is a gre at favorite with skippers and passengers.

PEOPLE'S LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The officers of this company will issue their time card further notice, as follows: Chieftain leaves Brownsville daily, at 7 A. M., for Pittsburgh, and this city at 4 P. M. The Telegraph leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Monday, Tuesday and Friday—leaving here on the alternate days, at 7 A. M. By this arrangement there will be a daylight boat.

HO FOR THE SUNNY SOUTH.—The first class passenger packet Armenia, Capt McClellan, is announced for Memphis and New Orleans this day. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers, this boat has no superior. We take pleasure in recommending her to all. Our friend Mc. Jr., will see that passengers have the best of attention.

Cincinnati.

November 12.—We condense the following from the *Gazette*:

The weather yesterday was cloudy and wet during the entire day, and but few shipments were made.

The river at this point still continues to recede, with scant eighteen feet water in the channel at the falls and a rapid current.

The Cumberland is stationary, fifteen inches on the shoals.

Business on the landing during the past week has been only moderately active. Considerable amounts of freight have been sent to points South, which constituted the bulk of the business. The receipts were not very large, as the Memphis packets coming up have shut all they can carry. The local packet trades, with but few exceptions, are doing a fair business.

The steamer Ben. Campbell left Davenport last Monday, for the lower Mississippi. She has two covered barges in tow, with cargoes of vegetables, in part, consisting of 4,000 bbls of cabbage, 250 barrels sauer kraut, 6,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,000 bushels of onions, 250 barrels of pickles, 600 bushels of bran.

The Maggie Hays left for Memphis last evening with a large trip, including a full list of passengers, in charge of Captain D. L. Hendrick-son. Prior to pilots we see Messrs. William Attenbrough and John Evesyn.

Captain John B. Heil sold his wharfboat at Cincinnati, a few days ago, to Messrs. Hall & Co., and at Chicago at 2 o'clock yesterday.

For Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

The first class passenger steamer SHERMAN, JONATHAN CRANE, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

nol FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Memphis and New Orleans.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

THIS DAY, 14TH INST.

The new and splendid passenger steamer ARMENIA, A. C. McClellan, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

nol FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR SALE—

STERN-WHEEL STEAMBOAT

CHARLEY BOWEN,

As she now lays at the Allegheny wharf, length 137 ft 6 in keel, beam, 4 ft, hold 3 ft 6 in deep. Has 2 Cylinders 7 6 inches diameter 4½ feet stroke, all in good repair. Apply to or address

JAMES REES,

President A. R. Nav. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

no5-s8 Cincinnati Commercial and St. Louis Democrat copy two weeks, and forward bill to this office.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE

SEAMER EMMA GRAHAM as she now lies at the Pittsburgh wharf; length 111 feet; beam, 30 feet; 4½ hold; two boilers 26 feet long, 28 inches in diameter. Engines, 13 inches; cylinders, 4 foot stroke. Has just been on the dock. Is well fitted out and in good running order. Apply on board to Captain SHULL, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cincinnati Commercial copy one week. Send bill to this office. se14-tf

Steam From Queenstown & Liverpool

The first-class powerful Iron Steam Ships of the

NATIONAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

ENGLAND, IRELAND, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, HELVETIA, QUEEN, ERIN, LOUISIANA.

Sailing every SATURDAY from New York and every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool. Steerage passage from New York $30 ; from Liverpool, $40. No Steerage, Cabin and Steerage, at low rates.

For passage, apply to GEO. W. RIDER, New York, or, THOS. H. RATTIGAN, Agent, 47 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

au23 eod 8M

TURN-TABLE

APPLE PEARING MACHINES.

Just received, direct from New York, 20 dozen of the original Turn Table Apple Pearing Machines, and for sale by

JAMES BOWN,

no9-TuaS 136 Wood street.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED Arrived.

Elector	Phillips	Geneva.
Galatia	Carlisle	Geneva.
Telegraph	Bigher	Brownsville.
Spray	Smith	Gallipolis.

Departed.

Payette	Donaldson	Geneva.
Chieftain	Cupples	Geneva.
Telegraph	Bugher	Brownsville.
Leni Leoti	Hamilton	Parkersburg.

River and Oil at Oil City.

[Per Merchants National Telegraph Line.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

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LOUISVILL, November 13.—The river falling, with six feet in canal. Weather clear and moderate.

THE RIVER—Lost evening at twilight the marks indicated about three feet six inches and about a stand. The weather has undergone no change.

MARY ANN is the name of a first-class towboat, nearly completed, at the landing.

SEVERAL boats are on their way up. Some of them will be detained unless we have a rise of water.

THE packet Argosy was unavoidably detained. She will take her departure this day, positively, for Cincinnati, at 12 M.

THE packet Grey Eagle has laid up, waiting for more water. We hope she will not have to wait long.

CAPT. J. W. HARE's new St. Louis packet is nearly completed. She will be ready to leave the first rise of water. She is a real beauty, and no mistake.

THE fine packet Camelia, Capt. J. L. Lytle, is fast filling up for Clarksville and Nashville. Passengers and shippers can bear this in mind.

THE U. S. Mail line to Brownsville and Geneva have changed their hour of departure. The boats, until further notice, will leave the wharfboat at 8 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., punctually.

THE fast packet Argosy, Captain Vandergrift, came in yesterday on time, with a good trip. She continues to Cincinnati this day, at 12 M. Persons going that way will meet with the best of attention on this boat. Captain Scott, who presides in the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE first-class packet Sherman, Capt. Jonathan Crane, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. The Sherman is one of the best boats of her class afloat, and is in charge of as clever and gentlemanly set of officers as can be produced. We take pleasure in saying a good word for boat and officers.

THE first class passenger packet Nora, Captain Deveney, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Thursday. The Nora has just passed accommodations and is in charge of as clever set of officers as can be found. Captain Deveney is a gre at favorite with skippers and passengers.

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